The New-York Times.

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GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

CONFLAGRATION IN ATLANTA.

Full Details of the Battle of July 28.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS 3,000 TO 4,000.

The Army of the Tennessee--Gen. Howard Assumes Command.

Large Fires Burning in Atlanta—Gen. Hood's Purposes Unknown.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 6.

A letter dated one mile from Atlanta, on July 31, from a prominent officer there to another here, says:

"Fires are now burning in Atlanta. They indicate that Gen. HOOD is destroying a large amount of property; but whether with a view to the evacuation of the place or not is unknown."

The Battle of July 28.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 29.

CHASSEZ.

A week ago to-day the Army of the Tennessee lost its beloved Commander in the great battle southeast of the walls of the Gate City. Yesterday the invincible army confronted the same city on the southwest, and again fought with a steadiness which certainly has never been excelled in the history of the war. At midnight on the 26th, the Sixteenth Corps, from the extreme left, marched toward the right. It was immediately followed by the Seventeenth Corps, and it by the Fifteenth. By four o'clock of the 27th, the advance of Gen. DODGE's command began to go into position on the right of JEFF. C. DAVIS' division, Fourteenth Corps. Gen. MORGAN's brigade of this division was formed in column of attack on the right of Gen. DAVIS' line, to aid in taking position. Gen. CORSE's division was placed next—Col. RICE's brigade first, and Lieut.-Col. PHILLIPS' brigade next. Gen. FULLER's division, which was a little delayed in getting up, formed still on the right—Col. SPRAGUE's brigade first, and Lieut.-Col. MCDOWELL's on the right. When all was ready, Gen. MORGAN moved forward and easily drove in the rebel skirmishers. The brigades on his right moved up in turn, each clearing its front of the rebel pickets, and meeting with no loss of consequence. By dark the line was pretty well established for the Sixteenth Corps, *facing east*, and the Seventeenth Corps was well on its right, while the Fifteenth was in bivouac in rear of the Seventeenth. In the advance of our troops they found a rebel Captain killed, and left on the ground.

Thus was the Army of the Tennessee transferred for the *fifth time* in this campaign from one flank to the other. The boys say that Gen. SHERMAN styles this army his corkscrew, by which he draws out the obstinate cork of the rebel position.

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

Although I learn that SCHOFIELD repulsed our attack on his line yesterday, and that PALMER sent out a strong skirmish line which found the enemy in column of attack in his front, from which he did not attempt to advance, yet the battle of yesterday, I presume, can be safely located in the Army of the Tennessee, and particularly on Gen. LOGAN's corps.

It was just into position, or rather going into position, when it found its Second Division, Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, confronted by a rebel column of attack, which in a moment bore down upon the division with almost irresistible violence. Again, as on the 22d, our troops had no intrenchments, but this gallant corps, the names of whose battles its flags are not large enough to contain, made no objection to an open fight. Massed closely in column, the enemy hurled again and again his new lines against LOGAN, only to have them one after another cut to pieces and sent rolling back. But more troops were brought up, and again the attack was made at nearly the same place. Our men, who had marched and worked two nights and a day with scarcely any rest, and who now had passed through an action quite as severe as usually falls to the lot of a division in the severest battles, again stood up to pour their leaden hail into the advancing column. Not an inch was yielded, not a man flinched. With a valor which can never be too well appreciated or too well rewarded, Gen. LOGAN's Corps held its ground from eleven o'clock until five, under attacks too numerous to be remembered, and at night claimed the heaps of rebel dead and wounded in its front. There can be no defeat possible to such troops.

AID FROM THE SIXTEENTH CORPS.

During the course of the battle, Gen. HOWARD called up four regiments from Gen. DODGE, to be ready in case of need, and Lieut.-Col. PHILLIPS, with the Eighty-first Ohio and Twelfth Illinois of his brigade, and Col. CLADDOCK with the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey and Sixty-fourth Illinois of Gen. FULLER's division, went to their support. They were not called on, however, to fight.

GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS' DIVISION.

This excellent division was sent early in the morning on the Turner's Ferry road toward the river. It became engaged there slightly with some cavalry of the enemy, but was ordered back to fall on the flank of the rebel attacking column. Owing to the want of roads, he could not get up in time. Exactly where he is now, I cannot tell. He must be very near the Macon road, and threatening it.

GEN. HOWARD.

This Christian soldier, the Havelock of our army, assumed command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, on the 27th inst., in an order which at once endears him to every soldier whom he commands. As a model of brevity and beauty of diction it cannot be surpassed.

ORDER ASSUMING COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., June 27, 1864.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 5.—In pursuance of orders from the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

I assure the gallant soldiers of this renowned army that I fully realize the delicate nature of my responsibility. Your late beloved Commander was my personal friend, and while I unite with you in profound sympathy and regret for our irreparable loss, it shall be my constant aim to emulate his noble example.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Official:

(Signed) SAMUEL L. TAGGART, Asst. Ajt.-General.

GEN. E. W. RICE,

Late Colonel of the 7th Iowa, commanding First Brigade of Gen. CORSE's division, Sixteenth Army Corps, was yesterday changed into a full Brigadier, by the receipt of his commission. The shouts of his brigade, when the men received the announcement of his promotion, told how well they were delighted to see the eagle yield to the brighter luster of the star on his shoulder.

Yesterday was one of Fortune's days for the officers of the Sixteenth Corps. Among others, who received an invitation to come up higher, was one on whom the honor fell most deservedly—Capt. J. W. BARNES, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. DODGE's Staff. He is now Maj. BARNES. Entering the service in 1861 as a private, Maj. BARNES has steadily advanced to his present position by merit. Perhaps no more hard-working or better-informed officer in the duties of his position can be found in the army. Beginning with Gen. SHERMAN, and continuing with Gen. DODGE, he could have no better teachers of unflagging vigilance and honest, devoted hard work.

LOSSES.

I have heard no estimate of our own losses yesterday. Those of the enemy are put at from three to four thousand, which, from the nature of the ground and the extent of the fighting, I should think a low estimate. HOOD's and HARDEE's corps had followed our movement, and just got into position when the attack was made.

WILD SHELLING.

During the day the enemy got a battery of twelve-pounders in position, so they nearly enfiladed the line of the Sixteenth Corps, and they threw shells fast and furious for nearly an hour. They fell in all sorts of places. Gen. DODGE's headquarters were particularly hot for a while. A shell struck once within twenty feet of the General, and covered him with the dirt thrown up. Gen. FULLER escaped little better; nor was Gen. CORSE forgotten. All the teams were moved to the rear. In the works one man was killed, belonging to Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery. As soon as the shelling ceased, our boys all became engineers, and began building traverses to protect themselves from another trial. On our part, no artillery was used. It was purely an infantry battle. Even the rebel guns played more to the right of the troops attacked, than directly toward them. ERO.

Results of the Battle.

From the Evening Post of Saturday.

The last battle before Atlanta, fought on Thursday, the 28th of July, appears to have been, in its results upon the combatants, almost a repetition of the famous 8th of January, when JACKSON's riflemen so murderously repulsed PACKENHAM's army. Gen. SHERMAN, after a long series of flanking movements, at last marched down into the plains before Atlanta, and here, in an open and level country, he has fortified himself, daily strengthening as well as advancing his lines, which invest the city. HOOD, who received JOHNSTON's command on the condition that he should defend Atlanta, has made three grand attacks upon SHERMAN and has failed in each, with dreadful losses.

Each of his failures has been worse than that which preceded it; and in sixteen days, from the 15th of July to the 1st of August, he is reported to have lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, twenty-four thousand men—very nearly if not quite half of the army which JOHNSTON turned over to him. In the battle of the 28th he flung his whole army against LOGAN's corps, which had been moved from the right to the extreme left, and held, therefore, the most important part of our line.

The Western troops handle the shovel and pick as skillfully as the rifle, and throw up defences with almost incredible rapidity. LOGAN had already, fortunately, raised works in his front, and had his cannon and riflemen in place when the attacking columns were discovered. A writer who describes the scene says the nature of the ground was such that the enemy's movements could be perceived from the tops of trees; feints were, therefore, out of the question, and LOGAN was able to post his troops so as to meet full in the face the columns which HOOD massed against him.

The measures he and Gen. HOWARD took were much the same as JACKSON's before New Orleans. The men were ordered to lie behind their works until the batteries opened fire; the cannon were loaded and pointed for short range; the riflemen were instructed to rise when the cannon began firing, and take deliberate aim, "each picking his man and firing as if at a deer." The two rebel columns, commanded by LORING and STEWART, advanced simultaneously. Our troops lay quiet till they got within short range. Then the whole of our line blazed; the fire of grape, canister and musketry laid prostrate the heads of the rebel columns, ploughed them through, and broke and shattered their formation.

The enemy recoiled before the fire at once. Gen. LORING was borne off the field with a bullet through his shoulder; and Gen. STEWART was only able to rally his men and reform the lines when they had fallen back out of range. LORING's command could not be rallied at all. STEWART charged a second time at the head of what remained of his own column, and was killed almost immediately. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE is also said to have been wounded in this second charge, which resulted only in increasing the enemy's loss, and in a second flight. This finished the day's work; the enemy did not show themselves again. They left nine hundred and twenty-five dead and twelve hundred badly wounded in front of our works, beside several thousand firearms, and a number of colors. Their slightly wounded walked or were carried off to the rear; our forces captured but few unhurt prisoners. The rebel loss is estimated by Gens. HOWARD and LOGAN at 5,625, distributed as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Loring's corps	200	1,500
Stewart's corps	700	3,000
Abbott's corps	25	200
Total	925	4,700

Our own loss was ninety killed and less than five hundred wounded; in all less than six hundred.

This battle and the two which preceded it show the immense advantage which SHERMAN has gained by the masterly and daring strategy which carried our army over the mountains down into the plains of Georgia. He has completely turned the tables upon the rebel Commander, who must now attack instead of sustaining our assaults. It must have been a gratifying circumstance to the gallant fellows who had so long and so repeatedly assaulted the enemy's works, to find themselves at last receiving the attack. No doubt SHERMAN will push his advantage; his skill is as great as the bravery of his troops. Our cavalry, in the meanwhile, have destroyed the railroads in HOOD's rear, and the rebel General, whose resistance appears to have been of the greatest advantage to us, if he escapes at all, will have to sneak away with an army diminished by half since he took command, and dispirited by a series of bloody defeats.

The battle of the 28th is a fair offset against the mischance before Petersburgh, which occurred three days later. The rebels have lost more men in the three attacks made by HOOD, in fifteen days, than we have lost in Virginia in the last month; and while HOOD's case has grown more desperate with each battle, and he has lost position after position till he has nothing left to lose but Atlanta—GRANT, on the other hand, has lost fewer men, and holds with an iron grasp all the positions which he seized at the beginning. If we were not given to looking at the dark side of our affairs, if there were not so many in the Free States ready to magnify every rebel success and to diminish every rebel disaster, this contrast would suggest itself to every one who reads the newspapers; and it would be seen that in the latter half of the present campaign the rebels have suffered greater losses in men and material than we over the whole field, and have besides this lost position fatally in one part of the field, without gaining anywhere.

From Rebel Sources.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Aug. 3, publishes the following important dispatches:

CAPTURE OF GEN. STONEMAN.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. IVISON.

ATLANTA, Aug. 1, 1864.

HON. J. A. SEDDON: The following dispatch is just received from Brig.-Gen. IVERSON, through Maj.-Gen. COBB, at Macon, concerning a party of raiders who struck the Macon and Savannah Road:

Gen. STONEMAN, after having his forces routed yesterday, surrendered, with five hundred men. The rest of his command are scattered and flying toward Eatonton. Many have been already captured. I shall be in Macon to-night, and with rations for my men and prisoners. A. IVERSON.

J. B. HOOD, General.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOWELL COBB.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864.

S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

Gen. STONEMAN, with a cavalry force estimated at twenty-eight hundred, with artillery, was met two miles from the city by our forces, composed of Georgia reserves—local companies—and the militia which Gov. BROWN is organizing here. The enemy's assault was repulsed, and his force held in check along our entire line all day. Retiring toward Clifton, he was attacked the next morning by Gen. IVERSON, who, having routed the main body, captured Gen. STONEMAN and five hundred of his command. Gen. IVERSON's men are still capturing stragglers.

HOWELL COBB, Maj.-Gen.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

MACON, Monday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

Our cavalry, under Gen. IVERSON, attacked the enemy yesterday near Clinton. The Yankees, commanded by Gen. STONEMAN, were routed, and STONEMAN, seventy-five officers and about five hundred prisoners, with two pieces of artillery, surrendered and have just reached this city. The rest of the Yankee forces are scattered and flying toward Eatonton. The pursuit continues. Many have already been killed or captured.

The trains are running regularly to Atlanta. Affairs were reported quiet there yesterday and this morning.

THE DEFEAT OF GEN. McCOOK.

MACON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Trains from Atlanta arrive and depart regularly on time. Affairs there wear the usual aspect. The shelling yesterday did no damage.

The Yankees have apparently abandoned their advance across the Georgia Railroad, and are massing on their centre and right, endeavoring to work down between the city and the river.

The raiders who cut the Macon and Western Railroad were driven toward Newnan by JACKSON's and HARRISON's cavalry. Their advance reached Newnan just after the arrival of the train carrying RODDY's command to Atlanta. He attacked them in front, and, the pursuers coming up, the Yankees broke and fled, leaving about five hundred prisoners, all their artillery—six pieces—and seven hundred horses in our hands. The rest sought to escape across the Chattahoochee, and it is supposed they would be taken. Three pieces of artillery taken from STONEMAN have been brought here. Six hundred horses and eight hundred mules are reported to have been captured from the same.

Gov. BROWN left this morning for Atlanta. The militia, who are pouring in, are being sent rapidly to Atlanta.

AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOOD.

ATLANTA, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

The enemy commenced extending his right about eight o'clock this morning. Lieut.-Gens. STEWART and LEE were directed to hold the Lick Skillet road for the day with portions of their commands. About half-past one P. M., a sharp engagement ensued, with no decided advantage on either side. We still occupy the Lick Skillet road.

I regret to say that Lieut.-Gen. STEWART and Maj.-Gen. LORING were wounded.

In my dispatch yesterday I should have mentioned that Brig.-Gen. RECTOR was severely wounded that day. J. B. HOOD, General.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

GRIFFIN, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

A train from a break in the road is just in, with Gens. STEWART and LORING on board. Our loss in the battle of Thursday is estimated at fifteen hundred killed and wounded.

There has been a most furious shelling of Atlanta during the last two days. A lady on the train was killed by a shell at Atlanta this morning.

The enemy attacked CHEATHAM this morning early, and were easily repulsed, with considerable loss. Our loss none.

About fifty raiders are known to have been captured in the neighborhood of Lovejoy's to-day. The rumor that twelve or fifteen hundred were taken is not well authenticated.

The railroad is not much injured, and will be running through to-morrow. The telegraph is being replaced, and will be working through to-morrow.

Gens. SPRAHL, BROWN and WALTHALL were only slightly wounded, and all are in the field. Gens. LORING and STEWART are both slightly wounded. WHEELER, who was reported to have had his leg shot off, is unhurt. STEWART received a flesh-wound in the head. LORING had a ball pass around his ribs, but it did not enter the cavity of the chest.

STEWART and LORING started down the road in the morning train yesterday, but, hearing that the enemy were on the road, the train turned back and thus escaped. The raiding party is supposed to be commanded by Col. BROWNLOW. They captured Fayetteville yesterday morning, and burned a lot of wagons, supposed to be about seventy-five in number. They struck the road near LOVEJOY's, and tore up the track about a mile and a half at intervals extending over five miles, burned the depot and carried off four miles of telegraph wire. Before the arrival of their tools for the more effectual destruction of the road, our cavalry, under Gen. JACKSON, attacked and drove them off, killing eleven and wounding sixteen. The raiders fled toward Atlanta. The road is being repaired.

A small party of raiders is reported to be at Jackson, Butts County, this morning, making in the direction of the railroad. Our forces are after them.

GRIFFIN, Monday, Aug. 1.

Citizens who arrived here last night from Atlanta, say that the fight on Friday was fierce. Our troops fought with great gallantry, carrying two lines of the enemy's intrenchments, but now hold their original position.

MACON, Saturday, July 30.

The raiders on the Macon and Western Railroad were attacked and driven by our cavalry yesterday. They destroyed about four miles of the road and telegraph. The injury done is not material.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Aug. 1.

Bishop PIERCE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, calls upon the Methodists of the State to meet on Wednesday, Aug. 10, for special prayer for victory and the expulsion of the foe from our State.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

All quiet around our lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city for half an hour last evening.

Our army is much elated with the defeat of the raiders in their rear.

The enemy is still passing toward our left.

THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE RAIDERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Aug. 3, has a savage leader upon raiding. It says:

"Raiding, though very annoying to us, is not unattended with grief to the enemy. The telegraph yesterday announced that STONEMAN and his raiders had surrendered near Macon, Ga., but not until the damage done to the railroads more than compensated for the loss of the men that have been captured. As long as raiders are captured and made prisoners, raiding will be profitable to the enemy and destructive to us; but if the policy of killing rather than capturing were better understood and more faithfully carried out, we believe that raiding would cease to be formidable."

The *Enquirer* urges that no prisoners be taken hereafter from raiding parties, but that all be put to death that can be reached. It says: "Dead Yankees require no guards, and eat no rations; they never escape, and they fight no more battles; when once lost they are never found."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SICKLES AND GOV. HAHN.

Among the arrivals this morning by the City Point boat, which touched at Fortress Monroe, were Gen. SICKLES and Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, who, in company with Gen. SICKLES, left New-Orleans on the 23d ult.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON.

Gen. SICKLES and Gov. HAHN were at Charleston Harbor on the 4th inst. On which occasion an important event took place in the exchange of the rebel officers, including several Brigadiers, who had been placed under fire by Gen. FOSTER as a retaliatory measure offsetting the action of the rebel authorities who first adopted this policy to check the fire of our batteries upon the city. The occasion proved to be one of unusual interest. The vessels constituting the blockading fleet were gaily decorated and drawn up in line, while the bands played stirring music, and the shouts and cheers of the sailors manning yards, as the released Union prisoners were borne within our lines, gave a stirring effect to the scene. In the evening a grand supper was given by Gen. SICKLES to his brother officers on board one of the fleet. The released prisoners will probably arrive at Fortress Monroe to-day, reaching Washington on Sunday.

CHARLESTON A POINT OF EXCHANGE.

An effort is being made by the rebel authorities to make Charleston the future exchange point of prisoners of war, and it is apparent, from advances made by them on this occasion, that every effort to expedite this matter will be used by the rebel authorities.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch, published this morning, to the effect that a strong effort was being made by leading Republicans to secure the restoration of McCLELLAN to the command, and that the President was disposed to yield, on certain conditions, is without the slightest foundation.

RUMORS OF A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WASHINGTON.

Washington is again *en qui vive*. The impression has got abroad, and not, it must be admitted, without sufficient reason, that another and more threatening demonstration will be made by the rebels against the capital. It is openly avowed by those here who are known to be in the confidence of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., that the forces now operating in Pennsylvania and Maryland will repeat their visit to Washington.

RAIN.

A most delightful rain fell to-day.

From Mobile—Admiral Farragut Ready to Commence Operations.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral FERRAGUT, dated the 26th of July, in which he says he was all ready for an attack on Mobile, and only waited for the land forces to get into position.

Heart's Content Selected as the Place for Landing the Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 6.

Her Majesty's surveying steamer *Margaretta Stevens*, Capt. JOHN OREEBAR, R. N., returned here this morning with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. They have selected Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, as the place for the landing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The harbor of Heart's Content is one of the very finest in New-Foundland, and the *Great Eastern* can enter it with perfect safety at all times, and anchor within one-quarter of a mile of where the cable is to be landed.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Union Convention of the First District, held here to-day, nominated BENJAMIN EGGLESTON to Congress. The vote stood as follows; EGGLESTON, 84; S. P. CHASE, 39.

In the Second District, R.B. HAYES was nominated

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT

A Steamer Fired into on the James River.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The TIMES special correspondence sends the following dispatch, dated City Point, Va., Aug. 5: On Thursday afternoon, while the transport steamer *Sarah E. Brown* was proceeding up the James River, having discharged a cargo of sanitary supplies at points on the river near Deep bottom, at the instance of several parties on board, among whom were several ladies and gentlemen connected with the commission, the boat made an excursion trip to the upper gunboats for the purpose of observation.

Soon after passing the second gunboat, from which no warning of danger was given, a rebel battery opened on the unarmed steamer. Thirteen shots were fired in quick succession, several of which struck the vessel. The Second Engineer, JOHN HAMLIN, was killed instantly by one of the shots; and two gentlemen, agents of the Sanitary Commission, named MAYHEW and WILSON, were severely injured. The Misses SARAH and MARY SHAW, attached to the Commission, narrowly escaped injury. Two shots passed within a few feet of them as they sat on the deck of the vessel.

Our gunboats soon got the range on the rebel battery and shelled it.

Dr. THOS. HAIGH, one of the party on the *Sarah E. Brown*, afforded immediate aid to the wounded men. The latter were conveyed to City Point, and the body of Engineer HAMLIN will be embalmed and sent to his family at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac report that the situation at the front is unchanged.

THE ASSAULT AT PETERSBURGH.

Interesting Account from Private Sources.

The following letters received in this City give interesting unprofessional accounts of the recent assault at Petersburgh:

CITY POINT, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

Saturday morning our army met with a bad defeat through the blundering of our officers. It was not the fault of our men, for men never fought harder. Nobler soldiers never gave their lives such a willing sacrifice to their country as on that day perished. But I will try and give you a short account of it. Gen. GRANT, finding that he could not capture the rebel fort by charging, gave the whole thing into the hands of Col. PLEASANTON, (who I have the pleasure of being very well acquainted with,) of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. PLEASANTON went to work and drew up a plan to undermine the fort, and, for a wonder, was allowed to go ahead with it. He commenced by sinking a shaft inside of our works, and from that dug a channel out until he got under the fort. He then branched off a distance of thirty-six feet. The main passage is five hundred feet long and 15 wide. Friday afternoon everything was ready, and a number of our agents were allowed to go in and see it. One of them brought out two pieces of clay from under the rebel fort. He made two pipes out of them, and presented one of them to me. I now have it in the store-room, and, to save words, I have a sign telling where it came from, and just under the words "not for sale." I am bound to bring it home with me, although I have been offered as high as ten dollars for it, and could get fifteen if I would only sell it. Friday night, everything being ready, orders were issued that the whole line should be ready by 4 o'clock to make the great charge. As the gunboats sounded eight bells, (4 o'clock,) Col. PLEASANTON ordered the mines to be fired. The first time the fuse went out. PLEASANTON then went in himself and lit it. This time it exploded, blowing the fort nearly fifty feet in the air. Falling, it buried the entire Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth South Carolina Regiments, and part of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Now was the moment when our men were ordered to charge; but they were not ready, and for twenty minutes not a shot was fired on either side; and it was full half hour after the mine had blown up that two divisions (one white and the other colored) charged, under a heavy fire from the rebels. Our men captured the first two lines of works, and were then ordered to wait and let another division come up and take the third line; but before the division could come up, the rebels recovered from their fright, or panic, and came down *en masse*, driving our boys back into the hole or crater made by the explosion. Here our men held them in check. The First Brigade, under command of a Colonel who, though well acquainted with, yet I cannot recall his name, charged, and as they reached the crater, the Colonel rode ahead of his men, and ordered the men already in there to make way and let him through. Nearly all his command got through, the Second Brigade followed, but only about half of the brigade joined the First on the other side. With these few men the charge on the third line was made, but in vain. Too much time had been consumed; the rebels had massed their forces, and nothing in the world could move them. Up to this time there had been no fighting going on along the rest of the line, thus giving the rebels time to concentrate their whole force on the centre. The two brigades were driven back on the rest of the troops. Here they held out for two hours under a fire from two batteries playing grape and canister into them. We left our dead and wounded on the field. The rebels did not follow us up, nor did they get all of our wounded, for on Sunday afternoon, in fact until Monday morning our boys remained between the lines, neither party daring to go out after them. They were thus for two days in a burning sun, without food or water. Sunday morning, in company with Mr. BLAIZER, (one of our agents,) I rode out to the front. We called on the Colonel, who led the First Brigade in the fight. After talking for some time, he took up his glass, and asked us if we would not like to go out to the works and see where the fight took place; he told us that we would have to take off our linen coats as they would make too good a mark for the rebel sharpshooters. We pulled them off, and he gave us two blue ones to put on. We went along the traverses or trenches until we came to the first battery.

The first notice we had of the rebels' presence was the whizzing of a shell over our heads. It burst a short distance from us but did no harm. From the battery everything was in view. A few yards in front of us was our advance line of works, and less than one hundred yards from these works stood what was left of the once famous *fort*, now nothing but a heap of dirt. To the right and left of this ran the rebel lines. From our position on the hill we could see the rebels busy throwing up other works. Between the works lay nearly five hundred of our dead and wounded. Just imagine! Nearly five hundred men dead and wounded within a space of two hundred feet, some with their legs shot off pulling themselves along toward our lines. The Colonel had a powerful glass and when I came to look through that the sight was awful. You could see every movement. One poor fellow, who was badly wounded in both legs and in one hand, worked himself along on his elbows for nearly ten feet. When he came to a dead man he would reach out for the canteen, take it up and shake it to see if it contained any water. The first three that he lifted up evidently had nothing in them, but in the fourth he found his reward. After he had taken up the first and found nothing in it, he turned his face toward our lines, and with a look that I never shall nor can forget, raised himself up, stretched out his hand and moved it backward and forward, as if beckoning for some one to come out and help him, and then fell back, completely exhausted. He remained quiet for some time, and then, as if it was his last chance for life raised himself and continued on until he had past over three dead men; as he reached out for the canteen of the four man a look of despair spread over his face, but as he shook it a beam of joy so changed his looks that you would hardly have known him. He raised it to his lips, and after taking a little he passed it over to one of the others who was near him. Was there ever such a sacrifice—a man giving away his very life so that another might live. With a sad heart I turned away and handed the glass back to the Colonel and told him I had seen enough for one day—yes, forever, for I pray God that I may never see such a sight again. Our men sent in two flags of truce, but they would not receive them. While we were looking over the works the rebels got an eye on us, and commenced to fire on us, but they did not hit the mark. For some time we had to keep down behind the works. Every time one of us put up his head whiz would go a bullet, and down would go the head. After waiting for some time I took the glass and went back of the works about twenty feet up on top of a little hill, got behind a large tree and was looking around the hill, when a Parrott shell struck the top of the tree, making the branches fly around pretty fast, but I beat the limbs, for before the limb had touched the earth I was safe in the bombproof. We waited until the shelling was nearly over before we started back. After we had got our horses we rode along the whole line—had a splendid view of Petersburgh. The church steeples looming up in the distance put me in mind of Brooklyn, seen from New-York. At 7 o'clock we turned our horses' heads toward City Point. As we were cantering along we passed a tree with a placard nailed on it and a key fastened to it. We turned back to read it. The following is a copy:

"This is the key to Richmond, and we have it."

Pretty good for the author. We reached City Point at 12 P. M. On our way the First and Second Brigades of Cavalry passed us, going down to the Point to embark for Washington. I must finish up now, as it is rather late and I shall have a hard day's work to-morrow.

P. S.—The rebels this morning allowed us to go out and bury the dead and bring in the wounded. Only eighteen men were found alive. F. C. M.

Another Account.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I know you like to have a word from an old friend. I wish that word were a cheery one, but as a faithful chronicler of events, I must state them as near truth as I can get them. Ere this reaches you, perhaps you may learn of our last exploit before Petersburgh. Every loyal man had heard of the mining operations before Petersburgh, and all true men hoped our cause would be advanced by them, but alas for all human calculations, the ——'s children have had their father's luck again. On Saturday morning last, as you may have read, we blew one of the forts of the enemy all to smash, and in the ruins of the fort were buried two regiments of South Carolinians, and probably the papers told you of the great victory gained on that occasion. The fort was demolished in true engineering style and skill. That work, all admit, was done to perfection. Our men rushed in the first line of works, and lay there, and commenced fortifying—by order of no one knows who—certainly against the express wish of Gen. GRANT—Our big guns thundered, but that did not deter the rebels from massing their forces on the knoll beyond. Presently the artillery ceased firing. Our colored troops formed for the charge, and charged splendidly across a plain toward the knoll beyond. Our old soldiers say they never saw so beautiful a sight. On they went, with very slight support from white troops. Almost every foot of ground had its fallen man. Especially was the fatality great among the officers. From the moment they emerged from the crater of the blown-up fort, they had two enfilading fires and a front fire right on them. Is it any wonder that *raw* troops, having lost nearly all their officers, and being so feebly supported, should waver—should break and run? I said *raw* troops. Just one week before the battle, a Lieutenant brought to City Point one hundred and thirty-five colored recruits. On the day of battle these recruits could not tell the difference between *right* and *left* face; yet they were sent into the battle, and only twelve were left of the *whole* number, while the Lieutenant had his right hand badly shattered, losing his middle finger. He stayed with me yesterday. As they came back pell-mell some of the more courageous stopped at the crater, being determined to defend that line; but others tumbling in upon them, soon filled the crater with a struggling mass of humanity. The rebels were not slow to perceive their advantage, and swarming down on them, the butchery commenced. With some refined mockery in their cruelty, they stood on the edge of the crater casting in hand-grenades and yelling to them to surrender. Worse still, the Thirteenth Indiana, with their seven shooters, deliberately shot down many of the retreating soldiers. When I say there is a fearful mortality among the dusky heroes, you will readily understand how it happened. My heart sickens as I write these things. Yesterday some of my friends went in the rifle-pits and breastworks, front, and there saw some poor white wretches lying wounded among the putrifying dead—a flag of truce having been refused by the rebels for burying the dead or caring for the living. One man was seen to tie a piece of white rag to the end of his ramrod and feebly sway it to and fro. Another drew his haversack up over his face, to keep off the scorching rays of a July sun. Yet nearer the rebel breastworks lay some wounded, and, on closer observation, it could be seen that some kind rebel was, by means of a stick, trying to push over the works pieces of tent for a shelter to them. Everybody says the whole thing was a failure, and very few blame the negroes.

A young Lieutenant-Colonel, whom had I assisted and learned to respect, named HODGES, was killed in this charge. He was shot through the thigh by a minie early in the action. He was a cool, brave fellow, and had won his position from Second Lieutenant, and was just 22 years old. After being wounded he sat down among other wounded, and pulling out some cigars, passed them around, saying, "Come, boys, let's make ourselves as comfortable as possible," and began smoking. He had not taken half-a-dozen puffs before a cannon ball came and took his head clean off. Such is war, bloody war!

Rebel Reports from Virginia.

AFFAIRS BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 3.

Since the terrific explosion on Saturday morning, and the fight which immediately followed, nothing of interest has transpired in the vicinity of Petersburgh. Yesterday but two shells were thrown into the city during the entire day.

On Monday morning, from 5 to 9 o'clock, there was a cessation of hostilities, Gen. LEE having granted the enemy permission to bury his dead. Over 700 of his dead, which had fallen between our intrenchments and his own, were placed under sod. But few of our dead were found in this locality—not over 12 in all. GRANT's sapping and mining experiment has undoubtedly cost him dearly. One one of our Generals, who has all the means of ascertaining, estimated the Yankee loss to be all of 4,000. Pending the flag-of-truce, one of BURNSIDE's aids stated to a Confederate Captain that their losses had not been definitely ascertained, but would certainly range between four thousand and five thousand.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The Petersburgh *Express* of August 2 contains the following in regard to a rumored movement of the enemy:

"It was rumored yesterday that GRANT was moving heavy columns of infantry and cavalry around to his extreme left. If correct, this is doubtless for the purpose of again striking the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad. One would suppose that GRANT had enjoyed a rather bitter experience in the matter of cutting this railroad, and, as it is an old adage "that a burnt child dreads the fire," that he would not again venture so hazardous an experiment. But it is known that if GRANT is celebrated for any one thing more than another, it is for being "hard-headed," and we are, therefore, not greatly surprised at any movement he may make. We know, too, that if there be any one object more than another which our troops desire it is to get ULYSSES from behind his breastworks. Never have our boys failed to whip him when unprotected by these, and, by the aid of Almighty God, they are not likely to fail now."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AND MAILS.

From the Richmond Examiner, of Aug. 31.

A flag-of-truce steamer is looked for at Varina, James River, within the next few days. It may probably arrive to-morrow; but if it does not it will be expected on Friday or Saturday. A few persons who have made themselves obnoxious at the North, and whose presence could not be tolerated there in connection with free government, are expected up on the steamer. A large mail and a number of prisoners are awaiting a transfer to the sides of a truce-steamer.

Casualties in the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers in Engagement before Petersburgh, July 30, 1864.

Corp'l G. W. Leonard, Co. A—shoulder, severely.
Wm. Millspaugh, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Serg't P. Smith, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Serg't F. J. Muldy, Co. C—killed.
First Serg't J. McDougall, Co. D—killed.
Elijah Bowers, Co. D—left arm, slightly.
Corp'l W. H. Chapman, Co. E—shoulder, slightly.
Corp'l W. T. Major, Co. E—leg, seriously.
Corp'l B. Gray, Co. E—left arm, slightly.
Corp'l J. Barnes, Co. E—shoulder, slightly.
J. Stanly, Co. E—hand, severely.
F. Walters, Co. E—hand, severely.
A. Others, Co. E—left shoulder, severely.
F. Lorenzi, Co. F—killed.
John Ryan, Co. F—mortally.
J. M. G. Browne, Co. F—left arm, seriously.
John V. Jones, Co. G—knee, seriously.
Thos. McIntyre, Co. G—hand, slightly.
M. Maloy, Co. G—thigh, seriously.
John E. Lord, Co. H—killed.
Chas. Miller, Co. H—mortally.
Serg't Riordan, Co. I—hand, slightly.
— Ziehlinsky, Co. I—ear, slightly.
Second Lieut. J. O'Brien, Co. K—killed.
August Remmer, Co. K—leg, severely.
Wm. Lewis, Co. K—left arm, severely.

I certify that the above is a correct list of the casualties in the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, in engagements before Petersburgh, Va., July 30, 1864. WILLIAM H. DUNBAR, Captain Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, commanding Regiment.

From James River.

IMPORTANT RAID BELOW DUTCH GAP—DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAGSHIP N. ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON, HAMPTON ROADS, Saturday, July 16.

SIR: Capt. M. SMITH reports, under date of 12th instant, that he sent in the *Stepping Stones*, on the 11th instant, a detachment of seventy-five men from the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and fifty men from the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, in charge of First Lieut. D. M. CHAMBERS, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, to a point on James River, below Dutch Gap, and thence to Cox's farm, and that they there burnt the signal-station, two mills, two barns, a blacksmith's shop, and outbuildings, and a large quantity of grain and agricultural implements, capturing one lieutenant, one sergeant, (wounded,) and twelve men, with arms and accoutrements complete; also, a large torpedo, with clockwork attachments, the galvanic battery to which it was attached, and two hundred pounds of powder. The whole was accomplished without loss on our side.

I have directed Capt. SMITH to send me the torpedo, which, when received, will be forwarded to the Bureau of Ordnance with an explanatory drawing.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c. S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral, Commanding N. A. B. S.

HON. GIDEON WELLES Secretary of the Navy.

Chain Armor for the Defence of Vessels.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT FOR THE INVENTION.

The battle between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* has given rise to much discussion regarding the originator of the use of chain armor upon our vessels of war. The following extract from a letter from Capt. JAMES ALDEN, U. S. N., to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, dated October 20, 1862, brings another "Richmond in the field:"

"The idea of mailing our vessels' sides, which was adopted by all the ships of the squadron, with chain cables, is Mr. MOORE's. We know that it saved this ship's as well as the *Hartford's* machinery from serious injury, and consequently the vessels from destruction, the armor of both having been struck by solid shot in that vital locality. After the passage of the forts two-thirds of a 32-pound shot, which had broken its way through two parts of the chain, was found imbedded in our side. The Captain of the *Brooklyn* says, in his official report, in speaking of the 'ram' *Manassas*, 'his efforts to damage me were completely frustrated, our chain-armor proving a perfect protection to our sides.' Subsequent examinations showed, however, that the ship had received serious damage, and *that nothing but the armor saved her from destruction*.

The idea, too, of painting the ships with the mud of the Mississippi, on that memorable occasion, so as to screen them as much as possible from observation, a color now adopted by the Department as national, is also Mr. MOORE's."

Then again, in the official report to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, of Flag Officer FARRAGUT, relative to running the gauntlet of the forts below the city of New-Orleans, dated off that city, May 6, 1862, occurs this paragraph:

"Every vessel was as well prepared as the ingenuity of her Commander and officers could suggest, both for the preservation of life and of the vessel, and perhaps there is not on record such a display of ingenuity as has been evinced in this little squadron.

The *first* was by the engineer of the *Richmond*, Mr. MOORE, by suggesting that the sheet cables be stopped up and down on the sides, in the line of the engines, which was immediately adopted by all the vessels."

This seems to establish Mr. MOORE's claims to having originated this mode of protecting vessels. The first shot fired against chain armor was a 32-pound solid shot which was broken to pieces upon the armor of the *Richmond*, and a portion afterward was found lodged in her side, which is now, together with a piece of the chain also broken by it, at the office of the Elliot Arms Company, No. 494 Broadway.

Some facts in the career of Chief Engineer MOORE may be of interest in this connection.

He is grandson of Judge PLINY MOORE, Adjutant of Col. WILLETT's Regiment of the New-York State line, in the Revolutionary War, and is also grandson of Major BENJAMIN MOORE, who commanded the militia at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept 11, 1814, and was Adjutant of Col. HAZEN's Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Engineer MOORE commenced the study of and practical engineering, at the same time working first as a moulder, and so up through the various branches of engine builder as he progressed with his studies, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of his profession, which enabled him to master it the more easily. He is now regarded as one of the best engineers in the service, and after doing twelve years' duty is engaged in building several monitor ironclads and putting turrets and machinery into others.

The United States Steam Frigate Chattanooga.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 5.

At the shipyard of W. CRAMP & SON, Kensington, there may now be seen, nearly finished, one of the largest and finest ships of war ever built here. She is a wooden ship—a propeller—built especially with a view to speed, and she bears the honored and glorious name of *Chattanooga*. She measures 3,200 tons. Her extreme length is 336 feet; breadth of beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; draught of water, light—12 feet; when equipped, 17 feet. She will have two horizontal engines, with 84-inch cylinders, and eight boilers weighing about 200 tons. Her shaft will be about 80 feet long; and her propeller, of four blades, will have a diameter of eighteen feet. She will have space to carry 950 tons of coal, of which she will consume six tons per day. She will be bark rigged. Her great length, sharp lines and powerful engines are expected to give her great speed, and it is confidently expected that she will make 15 knots an hour. Her armament will also be a very formidable one. The *Chattanooga* will soon be ready for launching, but it will be some time before her machinery, built by Messrs. MERRICK & SONS, is completed. She is larger and every way superior to the *Pennsylvania*, which used to be one of the wonders of Philadelphia.

The Steamship Caledonia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *Caledonia*, for Glasgow, was hailed on Sunday by a Federal cruiser. The latter ran her guns out, taking the *Caledonia* for the *Florida*.

We are cut off from Nova Scotia nearly all the time the line being in very bad condition. A party is now at work rebuilding it.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Rebel View of General Grant's Campaign.

The Alabama Raid.

Excitement in Atlanta--The Citizens Hurrying Off.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN A FAILURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The enemy must now begin to understand the extent of their failure in the present campaign; and if reason and common sense have any influence, they cannot fail to perceive the futility of longer persisting in the hopeless task of conquering the people of these States. The campaign against Richmond under Gen. GRANT gave promise of more complete success than any of those heretofore undertaken; he started with the full confidence of his Goverment, army and people with every requirement of men and material that the unbounded prodigality of his country could supply; his reputation was above that of any of his predecessors, and his experience gave hopes which no other General had ever excited. But after a campaign unexampled in the world's history, what has he accomplished? It is useless to recapitulate the history of his failure; it is enough to know that the Confederate army in his immediate front has been divided and one portion of it turned to invade the home of Gen. GRANT, and is now, perhaps, threatening the capital of his country.

The panic that prevails among his people, and the terror that now reigns throughout Pennsylvania, are commentaries of great significance upon his campaign against Richmond. He has not inspired apprehension enough in Richmond to cause the army in Northern Virginia to remain undivided for its defence. He has been compelled to withdraw a part of his army from Petersburgh to save Washington. Will he persist in remaining on the south side of the Appomattox, and with a diminished and weakened army attempt the capture of Richmond, which he could not accomplish with his army full and undivided? We can hardly believe it possible for him to remain; and yet perhaps he finds it more difficult to get away. To return to Washington is to confess his defeat; to remain at Petersburgh is to jeopardize Washington. Failure to capture Petersburgh or the loss of Washington is certain ruin to GRANT—his dilemma is one of no easy solution. The United States papers are in great doubt as to the character of the "raid" now progressing in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They say that Gen. LEE, with forty thousand men, is leading the invading army, while BEAUREGARD is commanding the army defending Richmond and Petersburgh.

This third invasion by Gen. LEE, (as we are informed by United States papers,) at a time when the world had been made to suppose him and his army shut up in Richmond, and cut off from the Southern States, to be starving, will practically illustrate the failure of Gen. GRANT, as well as the utter worthlessness of a Yankee official bulletin.

STANTON seems so completely astonished at this invasion that he has stopped telegraphing DIX, or it may be that DIX has been arrested by Gov. SEYMOUR, and that the War Gazettes are in the Tombs with DIX; at any rate, no bulletins from the Secretary of War, as to Gen. GRANT's movements, have made their appearance since the invasion broke in upon the enemy.

Can it be that STANTON has discovered that GRANT has been deceiving him, and, in disgust, has abandoned the business of telegraphing?

How long is this advancing and retreating to and from Richmond to continue? MCDOWELL in 1861, MCCLELLAN in 1862, HOOKER and MEADE in 1863, and GRANT in 1864, have all advanced on Richmond, on every side, and by every route, and have been hurled back in defeat, and pursued into their own country. Not less than 600,000 men have been employed in these efforts to capture Richmond, and yet, this day, the prospect is perhaps gloomier than at any other time. When these efforts began, the currency of the enemy was at par; it has steadily depreciated with these failures, until a dollar in currency is worth only thirty-six cents in specie; and the progress of depreciation has just begun. Of these six hundred thousand men, how many are to-day alive? Of those alive, how many are maimed in limb and ruined in health? MCDOWELL lost an army, not in killed and wounded, but from disorganization and demoralization.

MCCLELLAN lost an army of near one hundred and sixty thousand—carrying back on his retreat not over forty thousand men. BURNSIDE destroyed between fifteen and twenty thousand men before Fredericksburgh. HOOKER lost still more at Chancellorsville. MEADE, more prudent than his predecessors, never seriously attempted the capture of Richmond; and GRANT has lost one hundred thousand men in the last seventy days.

Has there not been sacrifice of lives sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous that the capture of Richmond is an impossibility for Yankee armies and Yankee Generals? These facts cannot fail to have their just and proper weight and influence with the people of the United States. The war party of contractors may refuse to recognize their potency, but the ruined and bankrupt people, the widow and orphan, and the suffering millions will take them into account, give them influence, and make them felt at the approaching election.

JOE JOHNSTON IN COMMAND.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The New-York papers must certainly have secret emissaries in our midst, for how else could they know that Gen. JOHNSTON, at the head of an army of sixty thousand men, was about to fall like an avalanche upon the Capital of the United States? An army of sixty thousand men added to EARLY's command would ensure the fall of Washington and the regeneration of Maryland. The infamous action of the State Constitutional Convention, the robbery of their slaves, and the military despotism under which her people are groaning, has increased the hatred of the inhabitants of Maryland against their oppressor to such a degree that they are ready and eager, the moment there is a prospect of permanent occupation of the State by the Confederate troops, to rise and turn upon their oppressors.

From the Examiner.

"Traitors in our midst. There can no longer exist a doubt that we have traitors in some of our high places. The assignment of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON to the command of our armies in Northern Virginia, and the removal to that quarter of a large body of his veteran troops, was not known in this city beyond the circle of the initiated of the War Office, yet we see the whole of our plans as regards our campaign of invasion spread before the world in the columns of the New-York papers. It behooves the authorities to probe this matter to the bottom and discover and punish the traitor. It does behoove our authorities to look well into the matter. We do not for one moment believe that there are any traitors in the War Department, but important orders like this are sometimes whispered about, and reach the ears of GRANT's emissaries, lurking in this city, and are forthwith sent off by the grapevine telegraph."

A CHAPTER OF YANKEE OUTRAGES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The outrages upon our citizens, and thefts, robberies and depredations committed in the counties of Bedford and Campbell by Gen. HUNTER's forces in their recent baffled raid upon Lynchburgh, would occupy a volume, and, truly narrated, shock the sensibilities of all good men. In the Valley of Virginia they were even greater—amounting (over and above the personal sufferings inflicted,) in the opinion of one of its eminent citizens, to over $10,000,000! They will never, in all probability, be correctly recorded, for they had to be seen and felt to be rightly understood; but their true character is stamped indelibly upon the memories of our people. Some idea of it may be formed by the treatment of the aged citizen.

A retired merchant, living alone with none but his family slaves around, Mr. MILLER was residing, and had been for many years, on his farm near Lynchburgh. For over forty years that city had been the theatre of his mercantile enterprise and his home. He had entered it an unfriended and portionless boy, and having outstripped all his cotemporaries in the race for commercial mastery, left it to exchange more active pursuits for the quiet and repose of rural life. A success like this often breeds the suspicion and sometimes charge of undue means—but not so with him. His career had been one of industry, patience, economy and honor—his whole business life marked by truth and straightforwardness, and he left it with the unanimous verdict of his compeers, that his vast estate was the appropriate reward of these manly qualities, guided by an intellect of the highest order. It is to be regretted that such a man should not have spent the evening of life in large communion with his fellows, but his health, always delicate, perhaps more than inclination or judgment, led him to prefer retirement and the simple pleasures of repose. He had never engaged in politics or mingled with the controversial questions of the day. In his judgment of men, cautious but fair; in his views of Government conservative, he had never been the advocate of extreme measures. Loyal to his native State, and willing to abide her fortunes whatever they may be, his age excluded him from participation in the war, and all his tastes and habitudes were those of private life. Here he spent his time in reading, reflection and correspondence; and, with the habits of a hermit was ever to be found one of the best informed men of the day. To the numerous calls upon his charity he habitually responded with kindness; and to the poor around him was ever a friend—coupling his bounty with admonitions to prudence and economy (daily practiced by himself,) as necessary not only to thrift, but virtue. Whatever may be the violence which a state of war justifies between belligerents actually engaged, all the good and candid of earth will say, such a man as this ought at least to be let alone.

But he seems evidently to have been singled out in advance for special outrage and plunder. On the 17th and 18th June, 1864, a large band of Gen. HUNTER's men surrounded his house, and announcing at once their motive and purpose, in the declaration that "they had learned he was the richest man in Virginia," demanded, in true bandit style, a practical surrender of his effects. He was alone, and, beside bearing on his head the frosts of seventy-two winters, in feeble health; and yet, the old man showed no sign of fear. He saw it was vain to appeal to their generosity, for obviously they had none, and worse than idle to make representations of his condition, for they would have been treated with ridicule and insult; and so he was silent. A foe with one generous impulse would have protected such a man; but, with the instinct of robbers, they rushed into his house, and breaking open doors, proceeded to rifle the rooms one by one. Hoping, as they said, to find concealed treasure, they broke up the furniture, wrenched open bureaus, presses and drawers, scattered the bedding and bedclothes, spreading them in the yard to feed their horses on, tore down wainscotting and ceiling, and ransacked the establishment from top to bottom.

They took from it every article of food, sugar, coffee, tea, brandy, wine, molasses, flour, lard, etc., leaving for the owner not so much as one meal; scattered his carefully-preserved files of papers and the correspondence of years as so much waste paper; seized every dollar he had in money, about $200,000 of domestic debt, individual and corporate, and of foreign stocks, funded debt, coupon and registered, a much larger sum, etc., openly avowing their object and policy to be "to destroy the men of wealth of the country, and thus disable them to aid the rebellion." They even stole his wearing apparel, and some articles (not again to be supplied) indispensible to his personal comfort, and of no possible value to any other, except for the small portion of gold used in their construction. They proceeded next to rifle his corncrib and meat house, and taking their entire contents, with all his provender, horses, cattle, etc., (except a few milch cows,) and carried them off; dragged his carriage to a bridge near by, and throwing it over, broke it to pieces; and, meaner yet than all, these professed philanthropists and friends robbed his slaves of all their food and such of their clothing as was of any value! They remained on the premises for over twenty-four hours, in the perpetration of these outrages, subjecting him to every species of indignity, and denying him the use of his own food, except when on one occasion they required him to taste before thee partook of it, to give assurance that it had not been drugged! And when he demurred, intimating if a suspicion should arise on this head, that his doom was sealed! To the slaves they were a shade less complaisant than usual, expressing a desire to take off the men, but no disposition to be cumbered with women and children. But with one voice they spurned their offers, remaining true and loyal to their master. Thus were the person and home of a venerable Virginian despoiled, and a flagrant highway robbery committed.

The account of it, correct but full, is given not simply because of its enormity, or the injury it has inflicted on Mr. MILLER—for similar and even greater injuries, though less in amount have been done to thousands of our people—but, as far as it may be seen at home and abroad, that the world may comprehend from it and them somewhat of the character which this disgusting contest is fast assuming. Granting that the same idea of restoring the Federal Union by force may, in the outset, by some have been honestly entertained, by universal assent it has long ceased to exist, and subjugation by brute force becomes the avowed object of the war. Baffled in the vaunted idea that a nation of twenty millions must necessarily subdue one of six—feeling the nothingness of benefit derived from the sycophancy to European Powers, and yet more degraded (even in their own eyes) by the necessity to call forth the important aid of the blacks, the enemy has grown desperate, and the contest changed form.

The war, which, treated as a war, has astonished the world, and by the vastness of its proportions, even commanded its respect, has at last taken the coarser form of murder, rapine, robbery and plunder, committed by wholesale, and the end, and only end, now seeming to be aimed at or hoped for, is simple destruction of the people of the South, to enable their destroyers to seize their effects and occupy their homes! Let no man despair or even doubt; for dark as this picture is, it foreshadows light. Let it but teach us to do our duty, and, as individuals and a people, to put our trust in Him, and a righteous God will ere long send us deliverance, and, recognized by the nations, our beloved and suffering land stand forth one of the fairest sections of earth.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURGH.

From the Petersburgh Register.

What advantage GRANT hopes to gain from knocking holes through the dwellings of Petersburgh, no intelligent man can conceive. Knocking two windows into one, and smashing up furniture, do not tend to soften a Southern man's dislike of Northern association, but, on the contrary, intensifies his hatred by adding personal to political wrongs. There is no strategic point to be strained, or even advanced, by the destruction of Petersburgh. If GRANT succeeded in destroying every house in the city, he would not be nearer the attainment of its possession. It is the military position, covering so many important railroads, that LEE and BEAUREGARD are defending; and in this view the dwellings of the citizens are only of secondary importance. Its ruins would be as stubbornly defended as the flourishing city is at present. If GRANT can, by force of strategy, drive the Confederates from their intrenchments in front of the city, Petersburgh is his without throwing another shell into it; if he cannot do that, then he is baffled and defeated, even if Petersburgh is leveled with the dust.

It is evident no military necessity requires the shelling of the city. It is merely to gratify a fiendish feeling of hatred against everything Southern that GRANT is violating the laws of war as recognized by Christian nations. The destruction of non-combatants has always been regarded with horror by every nation save those of Asia. The uncivilized red man of the forest spares the squaw and her helpless child; the civilized Yankee involve both in common destruction. The shame, the disgrace, the obloquy will fall upon the Northern people, but it will not rest upon them alone. GRANT, MEADE, BUTLER, and all the other leaders, who are currying favor with a bloodthirsty fanaticism, will meet with a merited fate. The curses of a ruined people will ascend to Heaven and be recorded against them and their families to the latest generation. He who has said, "I will visit the sins of the fathers upon their children," will avenge our wrongs, for "vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." Even here on earth will the persecutors be remembered, and history will pillory GRANT and his coadjutors, as it has already held up for the execration of posterity the bloodthirsty generals who outraged humanity in the fifteenth century, during the thirty years' war in Germany.

WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF GRANT'S INTENTIONS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

From the Mobile Tribune, June 26.

The fact disclosed of the hurrying of men to Virginia demonstrates one thing, namely, that GRANT is conscious of his weakness. He set out with a force of some two hundred thousand men, all told, and having lost one-third of it, is now holding back until he shall be able to replenish his army, and prepare to lead it again to the slaughter-pens which always lie directly in front of Gen. LEE. With the Yankee General it is an emergency. In some sort, but not of the same kind, it is also with us an emergency; but one sees so much confidence on our side of the position that we have no fear, or very little—for one must have some—of the result. We believe that the Yankees will be bruised, battered, and so enfeebled that they will have to return and acknowledge their failure. Even Gen. GRANT, the obstinate, the man who doesn't seem to know when he is whipped, will, *per force*, be obliged presently to acknowledge his discomfiture. He has certainly been cured of his late propensity to butt his head against lines which are impregnable, and is growing cautious, and in this, like ANTÆUS, when dashed to the earth, may grow stronger; or may, on the other hand, be deprived of all his potency. He has of late ceased to do anything, but cast a few shells into Petersburgh, killing an occasional white or black woman or man, and scaring the pigs and poultry, but not the men who stand like Mount Athos, between him and his victims. It is however, certain that he is gathering force to make what he may call his last spring; and how he may bring it into action no one can tell unless it be our own leaders.

He may again try the plan of cutting off our rear communications, and thus endeavor to bring to bear a favorite policy, that is, starving Richmond into submission; but against that, of course, we are better guarded than we were. Experience has taught us our weakest points, and the alacrity of the enemy in assailing them has shown the importance he places on them. What devlish enginery he is otherwise providing we have no means of knowing, but it is reasonable to suppose that what is yet to come will be contrived with more care, more deliberation, and nearly as much means to accomplish the purpose, and therefore, it is likely to be more dangerous, and more troublesome and more fatal. But we think our people may rest secure in the result. We think that no apprehension of it is disturbing our grand Virginia army. Besides, it must be recollected that, if the enemy is preparing to make his final spring, our army knows it, and has been preparing to receive and resist it. Indeed, it has its own game to play, and from what we have seen in a private letter, dated 15th inst., from a soldier, we have no doubt that there will be something sprung on our side which will go far to astonish GRANT and his miscreants, whose turpitude in Virginia, one would suppose, would tempt Heaven to rain fire on their heads.

MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LINCOLN's proclamation, issued on the 5th inst., establishing martial law over the entire State of Kentucky, is one of the most unique documents he has yet added to diplomatic literature. Observe a specimen:

"*And whereas*, on the 15th day of September last, the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States in cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, the military, purpose of inciting the rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety."

This is also slightly opaque:

"*And whereas*, It has been made known to the President of the United States, by the officers commanding the national armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky, with a modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or come to an end."

Enough, however, is indicated in the proclamation to assure us that the bayonet is the only tenure of Federal power in Kentucky. Taken in connection with the recent arrest of Col. WOLFORD, the existence of organized and effective bands of partisans in various parts of the State, and especially in the western district, and the expressed fears of some of the Northern journals that the "plan proposed by Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of cutting the communications of SHERMAN, and forcing his army to retreat from Georgia," may be put into effect, the proclamation is full of significance. We base no hope, however, on any movement toward resistance which may be inaugurated by any of the old Union politicians of the State. They are utterly impotent for any course of action requiring the commonest element of heroism. So thoroughly corrupt and unscrupulously selfish are they, that they would, as a Virginia humorist expresses it, "postpone the millenium a thousand years rather than part with the nutmeg in an afternoon glass of toddy."

Whatever move they make with the tide of popular sentiment, it will only be with the object of diverting the stream from its natural course, just before it swells into an irresistible current, and conducting to their mills, as they have done on every occasion of a betrayal of the people since the beginning of the war. A bloody desolation will yet overwhelm the State despite her mad efforts to evade the test by which her Southern sisters proved to the world the virtue that was in them. She ought to welcome it. She will be more glorious with the round shot plowing her ruined seed-fields, her homesteads desolate, her cities in ashes, her whole territory one "dark and bloody ground" again, than she now is with her cattle of incredible fatness and asses of amazing height, and boasting of their blood, rather than of that within her own veins.

MOBILE.

CONSCRIPTING FIREMEN.

From the Mobile Tribune, July 12.

If the conscription of our experienced, active, skilful, disciplined and efficient Fire Brigade, is allowed to remain a "fixed fact," those veterans who so well know how to man the brakes and conquer the devouring element, can, of course, no longer "run wid der machine." Their invaluable services as firemen are ended. Incendiarism and the fires by accident will have a clear field and a full sweep. The lynx-eyed fireman, ever vigilant, is both a guard against the incendiary, and a protector of property. He is both policeman and fireman. Since the beginning of this war, he has become the drilled and disciplined soldier, as well as policeman and fireman, for home defence and a case of emergency, such as the repelling an attack on the city. The services of our Fire Brigade at home are indispensable. There must be men out of the field as well as in it, capable and fit men. The executive, judicial and legislative officials of the Confederate and State Governments, for the preservation of civil government and the protection of the rights of the people, are wisely exempt from field service. The people's life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness demand this exemption. But we question whether the exemption of any of these is more important to secure the very ends contemplated than is the exemption of organized, active firemen in a city like Mobile.

It may be, and doubtless is, the fact that there are many enrolled in this city as active firemen who have been so enrolled since the war began, to escape or avoid field duty, and a few others, liable to field duty, who might be spared without detriment to the brave institution. Use the softer discriminatingly and place these where they should belong. But in doing this do not render the Fire Brigade inefficient, for there are skill, science, courage and powers of endurance incident to a good fireman, and a sufficiency of that material must be retained. Our firemen were conscribed in a body the other day, and ordered to tramp as soldiers by ten o'clock this morning. The brief time allotted for preparation admitted of no diversion from the soldiering prospect. Consequently, when the fire took place at midnight last night, on Jefferson, between Conti and Government streets, we learn that but six firemen and two engines were present, sole representatives of the whilom strong fire brigade, and that though these were assisted by some soldiers and a number of negroes, organization, skill and efficiency were lacking, the machines could not be worked, and several buildings were consumed. It was a calm, still night. Had it been windy the damage might have been incalculable and a more serious lesson taught. This is the beginning. What may we not see ere we reach the end?

GETTING OUT OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta Correspondent of the Mobile News.

I can give you no idea of the excitement in Atlanta. Everybody seems to be hurrying off, and especially the women. Wagons loaded with household furniture, and everything else that can be packed upon them, crowd every street, and women, old and young, and children innumerable, are hurrying to and fro, leading pet lambs, deer and other little household objects of affection, as though they intended to save all they could. Every train of cars is loaded to its utmost capacity, and there is no grumbling about seats, for even the fair ones are but too glad to get even a standing place in a box car. The excitement beats anything I ever saw, and I hope I may never witness such again. But in the midst of all this the soldiers are cool, and cheerful, and sanguine.

GEN. HOOD.

From the Mobile Telegraph, July 26.

Lieut.-Gen. JOHN B. HOOD was born in Owensville, Bath County, Kentucky, June 29, 1831, and was brought up at Mount Sterling, Montgomery County. He entered upon his collegiate course at West Point in 1849, and graduated in 1853. He was then assigned to duty in the Fourth Infantry, in California, where he served twenty-two months. When the two new regiments raised by JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War, were called out, he was transferred, July, 1855, to the one (Second Cavalry) in which Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who fell at Shiloh, was in command, and Gen. R. E. LEE the Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment furnished many valuable officers to the South. Gens. EARL VAN DORN, E. K. SMITH, FIELDS, EVANS, and HARDEE were from its ranks.

In the Winter of 1855-56 Gen. HOOD entered upon the frontier service of Western Texas, where, in July following, he had a spirited engagement and was wounded by the Indians on Devil's River.

A short time before the beginning of the present war he was ordered to report for duty at West Point as instructor of cavalry. But, anticipating the present difficulties, he was allowed, at his own request, to return to duty in Texas—his object being, in view of all the prospects of impending dissolution, to be in that portion of the country which he most loved and so greatly admired. He could see no hope of reconciliation or adjustment, but every indication of a fierce and bloody war. Consequently he had determined to cast his destiny with the South. On the 16th of April, 1861, he resigned his commission under the United States Government, and tendered his services to the Confederacy. His name was entered upon the roll with the rank of First Lieutenant, and he was ordered to report to Gen. LEE, in Virginia, who ordered him to report to Gen. MAGRUDER, on the Peninsula.

He was at once placed in command of all the cavalry of the Peninsula, with the rank of Captain of the regular cavalry. Having several successful engagements with the enemy, he was soon promoted to the rank of Major. On Sept. 30, he was ordered to Richmond, and receiving the rank of Colonel of Infantry, was placed in command of the Fourth Regiment Texas Volunteers, then in camp near the city. Very few of the men had ever seen him, and doubts were entertained whether a Colonel could be appointed that would give satisfaction. An attempt had previously been made to organize the regiment under Col. ALLEN, of Texas; but in consequence of a protest of some of the Captains, the appointment was withdrawn. This produced a feeling with others, and it was thought that they would not be satisfied with any one that might be appointed. But in a few days the feeling was gone, and every one seemed to be perfectly contented. His commanding appearance, manly deportment, quick perception, courteous manners and decision of character readily impressed the officers and men that he was the man to govern them in the camp and command them on the field; and his thorough acquaintance with every department of the service satisfied every one with his competency for the position. The men found him able and ready to give all the necessary instruction, not only in drilling them for the field but also in the forms and technicalities of the clothing, commissary, ordnance and transportation departments, for the want of which information regiments entering the service frequently go hungry, and commissaries and quartermasters make many fruitless trips.

On the 8th and 9th of November, 1861, the Fourth and Fifth Texas Regiments left Richmond, and arrived at Dumfries on the 12th inst., and were there organized into a brigade, under Col. WIGFALL, of the State of Texas, who to this end had received the appointment of Brigadier-General. But as he was the Senator elect from the State of Texas, after the meeting of Congress he resigned, and on the 3d of March, 1862, Col. HOOD was appointed to take his place. Thus, we see, within the short space of ten months and seventeen days he was promoted from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Brigadier.

THE ALABAMA RAID.

DEFENSELESS STATE OF THE COUNTRY, &C.

From the Montgomery Advertiser, July 25.

Instead of finding fault with the management of affairs during the recent raid upon the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that everything passed off so well. It seems to be forgotten that there was no command, and no organized forces out of which to make a command, when the enemy's advance threatened Montgomery. Maj.-Gen. WITHERS had been only a sort of bureau head for what are called the reserve forces of Alabama, and even of this nominal command he had previously been deprived by an order to turn these forces over to Maj.-Gen. MAURY, at Mobile. When, therefore, the alarm was sounded that ROUSSEAU's raiders had actually passed Talledega, moving in the direction of Montgomery, we were not only without troops for its defense, but without any one authorized to command, except the Governor, and he had no regular militia, in consequence of the acts of Congress putting the men into the Confederate service and disorganizing the system.

In this emergency reliance had to be had on the volunteer spirit, and such companies accessible by railroad as commanders at other points might spare for the occasion. The people met to organize for their defence: at their instance Gen. WITHERS volunteered to command them, and it does appear to us that no reasonable man could expect, under the circumstances, more prompt or efficient preparations than were made. At the repeated and earnest request of Gen. WITHERS, Gen. MAURY finally consented to lend him DAVIDSON's Battalion, and these, with READY's Battalion, a small company of cadets, and the local companies and convalescents in the hospitals, constituted the entire available force.

All except DAVIDSON's battalion had to be armed and provided for; artillery and artillery horses had to be had; scouts to be sent out, and the whole set in motion only after a few hours' notice; set in motion, too, against a deliberately-planned and splendidly-appointed expedition of the enemy, composed of picked men, with the finest arms and outfit the Yankee service could afford. And notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which he labored, Gen. WITHERS succeeded in saving forty-two miles, the larger and better portion of the Montgomery and West Point road, and also the important bridge and trestlework over the Uphanpee and Red Hill Creeks. Is it not more wonderful that so much should have been done with such limited means at hand, than that so few accidents should have happened?

The raid of ROUSSEAU, which we have just escaped, was a timely warning, which should not go unimproved either by the people or the authorities. The people should regard this only as the forerunner of others far more dangerous and destructive in their character. Let no one be deceived by ROUSSEAU's pretended regard for private property and the rights of citizens. This only means that he wants to make good terms with you, so that in future you and your property may be used to subserve the purposes of an unscrupulous foe; he wants your negroes, provisions and stock, kept undefended until the larger armies of the enemy shall come to take them. The authorities, too, should remember that this section of country is invaluable to the Confederacy to feed its armies, and should put it at once in the best defensive position possible, to meet future raids or incursions of the enemy. We are glad to see some steps already taking in this direction. The people owe it to themselves to give the authorities their united and cordial support in the discharge of their duties.

THE NEW REBEL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

All who take an interest in the public welfare of the country will hail with joy the announcement that Hon. GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, of Charleston, has been called to the helm of the Treasury Department. There is probably no man in the Confederacy better qualified for this responsible position than Mr. TRENHOLM. He is a resident, and, we believe, a native of Charleston, S. C., and stands at the head of the financiers and successful merchants of that proud old city. He is about 55 years of age, tall, straight and very slightly corpulent. The contour of his face plainly bespeaks intelligence, firmness, a strong character and a good heart. As the senior partner of the house of JOHN FRASER & Co., he has acquired that experience in monetary affairs that, we confidently believe, will enable him to carry us safely through the crisis. His firm has been, and is engaged more largely than any other, in blockade-running, and by a judicious selection of the cargoes, importing only such stores as would be useful to the Government, he has greatly aided us in carrying on the war, and especially has he contributed no little to the defence of Charleston. Aside from the qualities of the mind which he possesses, those of his heart are not less brilliant and numerous. Many, very many, are the poor widows and orphans, houseless refugees and sick and maimed soldiers who bless and honer the name of GEORGE TRENHOLM, as the friend in the hour of their utmost need, and many more thank an unknown benefactor for some kind office, and remember him in their prayers. His great wealth gives the means, he *seeks* the opportunity. Although Mr. TRENHOLM takes hold of his department in a most inauspicious moment, when its affairs are decidedly "snarling," yet we look for the happiest results from this appointment. President DAVIS and his Cabinet may congratulate themselves that they have called to their councils a man who so admirably combines the best traits of head and heart, as does GEORGE A. TRENHOLM.

Shameful Neglect of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few mornings since I witnessed a scene on one of the Fall River steamers which seemed to me to be worthy of notice. As the steamer was approaching this City, a kind-hearted lady discovered that there were on board over one hundred and fifty weary, sick and wounded soldiers, sent on from the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, who had eaten nothing since the previous evening, and were entirely destitute of the means to procure a breakfast. The steamer was late, and would not reach New-York before 11 o'clock, and the prospect was that unless breakfast was furnished for them on board, the soldiers, fainting for want of food, exhausted and weary, would have to take the cars immediately on arriving at New-York, without a mouthful of refreshment. Some of them were going as far as Michigan and Indiana.

The kind-hearted lady, who has herself given a son to the service of his country, at once determined to appeal to the generosity of the passengers. Though an entire stranger to most of them, she succeeded in about twenty minutes in raising about $100, with which a comfortable breakfast was provided for the poor fellows, who, after risking all and suffering so much for the country, were treated with such thanklessness by those having charge of them.

When they were all well served, their benefactress, with a few others, made the round of the tables, and having paid the required sum, found there were a few dollars left over, which were given to some who had *nothing* but their passes to help them on their journey home. Heartfelt were the thanks and blessings bestowed upon those who had thus cared for them, some declaring that they had not enjoyed so comfortable a meal for two years.

One poor fellow, too lame and ill to go to the table, had his tea, (the only thing he could take,) brought to him by the ladies. Before the boat landed, he was helped up to the saloon, but his face expressed much suffering at the least movement. Upon inquiry, it was found that he had a wound just above his ancle, stiff and hard for want of dressing, and excessively painful. A bowl of water and other necessaries were speedily produced, and then and there the wounded limb was tenderly dressed. Many present had never been eye-witnesses of the sufferings of our brave men, and though the wound was slight compared with what many of our heroes daily suffer, cheeks blanched, and eyes grew dim at the sight. Soon after this appeal to the feelings, a motherly looking woman, tears streaming from her eyes, and a good supply of greenbacks in her hand, came up and said, "Pray give these to the poor fellow. I have two dear noble sons in the army, and perhaps at this moment they are needing just such aid as we are giving this poor boy." She was advised to distribute the money among several equally needy, and to bestow it herself with a kind word to each, thus rendering the gift doubly precious.

It was a painful sight to see the poor creatures leaving the boat; those partially blind supporting the lame or sick, and each man ready and willing to lend a helping hand to his suffering companions. No wonder that the bystanders decided that it would indeed have been a lasting shame if these poor soldiers had been allowed to go on their different ways, *hungry*, in this land of plenty.

Of course this was but one case of a hundred. Now, why is it that these poor men are sent to their homes, from the army hospitals, perhaps not having been paid for months, many of them utterly penniless and only their transportation tickets to help them along? Why should our soldiers be left to the charity of strangers, though it be freely and gladly given?

W.

A SHOCKING CASE OF KIDNAPPING BY BOUNTY BROKERS.—A shocking case of kidnapping a fifteen year old boy, and selling him as a recruit, has just come to light. Officer SQUIRE this morning arrested ROBERT MCGEE and DAVID MURRAY, of this city, and lodged them in jail. They are charged as principals in conjunction with others with kidnapping a boy residing in Vermont, named EDWARD WHEELER, and also with subornation of perjury. MCGEE has been arrested and lodged in jail heretofore, on a charge of kidnapping Mr. LAHEY's boy. On this charge he was bailed out and bound over to the next Court of Sessions. This forenoon the prisoners were brought up before Justice FLAGG, who committed them for examination on the 10th instant, without bail. The boy's statement to his father is that MURRAY gave the boy liquor until he became intoxicated, when he took him by the cars to Albany, and from thence to Poughkeepsie. Here he wanted the boy to swear that he was eighteen years old, but he refused to do so. The boy states that he was then brought to Troy and shut up in MURRAY's house, in South Troy, for two days. Finally he was taken out by MURRAY, when MCGEE took him to the Provost-Marshal's office, where he was enlisted as a substitute for THOMAS BUCKLEY. Of course Mr. B. knew nothing of these scandalous transactions. The sum of $600 was paid for him, but whether the boy received any or what portion of the money does not yet appear. In addition to being plied with liquor, the boy was taken to a house of prostitution in this city. He is now at Harts' Island, and his father has gone down to see Gen. DIX, for the purpose of laying the facts before him. Warrants are out for other parties who are implicated in this affair, and we therefore refrain from further comment until an investigation brings out the facts more fully. Taken altogether, it seems to be one of the most wicked cases of kidnapping for bounty purposes which has yet come to light.—*Troy Times, Aug. 5.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Cost of Living—The Crops—Business Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, July 18, 1864.

The past week or two has been an exceedingly interesting time hereabout on several accounts. Certain persons having influence here, to prevent want of bread, or from some other cause, advocated a rise in the price of flour from $12 per hundred in greenbacks to the same amount in gold, or its equivalent in currency. Though these greedy figures were not attained, yet flour took at once a shoot upward, more suddenly and greater than at any time during the past year of high prices. The figures have since ruled at about $20 per hundred—a pretty stiff price, where this time last year flour fetched only about $3.

Those who were fortunate enough to have on hand a quantity of breadstuffs to spare were wonderfully elated, while those who have had to buy since the rise have vented their indignation in no measured terms. The military authorities at Camp Douglas at once telegraphed to Washington, requesting that supplies for that post be forwarded from the Missouri River.

Last year Salt Lake City was one of the cheapest places for living in the Union, so far as the common necessaries, and some of the comforts of life, were concerned. Now, it is one of the dearest. I pity the hundreds of poor who think of settling down here next Winter. They have before them as good a chance for "hard times" as they would have anywhere. For it must be recollected that, notwithstanding the golden hues reported abroad of the Utah mines, there are no gulch-washings here—the metals must be extracted from the solid rock, requiring no small amount of capital. Meantime, a little fortune would be devoured in board and lodging.

The crops here are universally reported above the usual average, though in a few places the later ripening ones are being tapered off suddenly by drouth and scarcity of water in the small streams.

In connection with the rise in flour, is a movement in favor of a "gold basis" for currency. The great fluctuations of the Wall-street thermometer have had a corresponding effect here, until all business and trade is revolutionized. Immediately after the rise of flour, the blacksmiths held a caucus, and at once advanced their prices nearly 300 per cent., by reckoning them on a gold basis, but at the same figures which they had been charging in greenbacks. Other trades followed, though not so far. Of course the merchants, as ever, were among the first to rise.

A convention is fixed to come off on the second Monday in August, to consider the propriety of adopting a "gold basis" in commercial affairs, and also to endeavor to adopt a scale of prices for produce and labor.

Another thing which has disturbed the equanimity of late, is the establishment of a provost-guard in the city. The Mormons are never partial to soldiers, and since the treachery attendant on the death of the two SMITHS in Illinois, they seem to be ever suspicious, and to sniff in a moment the first faint breeze of danger. It is needless, then, to say they don't like the provost-guard, and feel not in the least complimented by its presence.

The *Daily Telegraph* has been running now a fortnight, and the success it has met shows the desire existing for such an institution in this city. It has a goodly number of advertisements, and will run the old weekly Deseret *News* off the track, apparently.

Indeed, literature must be looking up at Salt Lake, for I hear also of some maturing intentions to issue a weekly octavo of light and entertaining literature by two gentlemen somewhat known in the field of Mormon literature. This project has been under consideration for more than a twelvemonth, but within the last month has assumed more distinct shape and purpose, being favored considerably by concurrent circumstances. The enterprise is not fairly before the public, so I forbear to speak more definitely on the matter.

I had nearly forgotten to mention one subject, of no little interest, just now, and that is the recent law which prevents mail transmission, except letter-rates, from the Atlantic to the Pacific States, and *vice versa*, of books, seeds, cuttings, plants, transient newspapers, &c. The community in this city and Territory have been much exercised upon the matter, as many persons have prepaid for books, music, magazines, &c., to the end of the year, and they are now suddenly stopped at St. Joseph, Mo. For it should be remembered that such literary necessities as *Godey*, BONNER's *Ledger*, and even many newspapers, are there scotched, because, as is understood, they are forwarded to their post-office destination in bundles, the law only allowing one single copy to each subscriber, and the St. Joseph postmaster evidently understanding that to mean that every copy must be wrapped up singly.

So, if the publishers of newspapers and magazines in the States wish their subscribers in the Territories to receive their papers and magazines regularly, each copy must be put up in a separate wrapper, at least until there is some change made in the existing regulations.

This is a very stupid and annoying law, and though it may be of special benefit to the mail-carriers, yet it inflicts serious damage upon the people of these far off Territories, and the sooner it is repealed or annulled the better for the public good. Perhaps the persons whose influences or representations carried this law through Congress did not design such a sweeping away of the benefits of cheap postage to the territorial public, but such is the effect; and if they meant it, they were eminently selfish.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Numerous Arrests, Imprisonments and Banishments—The Practical Tendency of Public Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The arrests of leading rebel sympathizers throughout the State occasion intense excitement among the openly disaffected. Ample precautions are taken against their uprising. Cannon are planted in the streets of this and other towns. I trust the arrests are all discriminate and just, and will have the desired effect. Judge A. F. BULLITT, of the Appellate Court, and a Peace Democratic delegate to Chicago, was arrested last Sunday while crossing over to Indiana. He is a reputed member of the "Sons of Liberty" or "American Knights." He, the City and County Jailor, the President of the City Water Company, several doctors, and many others, are in our military prison. Some forty of the most rabid malignants in Covington and Newport are under arrest. Forty or more prominent rebel sympathizers and conspirators, male and female, of the "first families of Kentucky," from Fayette, Franklin, Woodford and other central blue-grass counties, are here, under strong guard, for banishment beyond the limits of the United States—to Mexico, I am told. Also, all rebel exiles in Kentucky, from Missouri and other States, are to be transported beyond the national confines.

Kentucky is undergoing a terrible ordeal, but I think the practical tendency of her public sentiment will prove liberal. Many stubborn pro-slavery men will become practical emancipationists. They may struggle on, but will, sooner or later, yield their blind prejudices even. They will eventually own that secession and its legitimate offspring, guerrillaism, and its legitimate ally, copperheadism, have been the practical abolitionizers of Kentucky, and are responsible for Kentucky slavery's sudden and violent, instead of gradual and peaceful, death.

PONTIAC.

The Political Troubles in Kansas.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. CARNEY AND MR. LINCOLN—A SHARP LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. J. G. BLUNT explains the position which he holds between the two political factions in Kansas in a long letter which appears in the Leavenworth *Conservative*. In the course of it he writes:

On the 12th of May last Gov. CARNEY, in exuberance of his patriotism, tendered the President two regiments of 100-days' men. The Governor was then in Washington, and as the President did not accept the Governor's offer immediately, he wrote the President again on the following day as follows:

I have to ask that you will either accept or reject the proposition I made in my communication on the 12th inst. I hope, however, that you will not allow the lives and homes of the citizens of Kansas to be jeopardized, by the objection you suggested in our conversation, that "Senator LANE would probably oppose the raising of the troops, or if raised, would oppose an appropriation for their pay, in consequence of the patronage thus conferred upon the Governor of the State." You will do me the favor to reply at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOMAS CARNEY, Governor of Kansas.

As the Governor has seen fit to parade his letter to the President before the public, fairness on his part would seem to have demanded that he should have published the President's reply. He having failed to do so, it is perhaps not yet too late to give to the public. The President, thinking that CARNEY was putting on a little too much style for a Kansas Governor, took him down a peg, in the following reply to the letter of May 13, in the shape of an indorsement upon the same, which the President caused to be returned to the Governor, evidently considering it as too impertinent for any more respectful notice:

The within letter is to my mind so obviously intended as a page for a political record as to be difficult to answer in a straightforward, business-like way. The merits of the Kansas people need not to be argued to me. They are just as good as any other loyal and patriotic people; and as such, to the best of my ability, I have always treated them, and intend to treat them. It is not my recollection that I said to you, "Senator LANE would probably oppose raising troops in Kansas, because it would confer patronage upon you." What I did say was, that he probably would oppose it because you and he were in a mood of each opposing whatever the other should propose. I did argue generally, too, that in my opinion there is not a more foolish or demoralizing way of conducting a political rivalry than these fierce and bitter struggles for patronage.

As to your demand that I will accept or reject your proposition to furnish troops, made to me yesterday, I have to say I took the proposition under advisement, in good faith, as I believe you know; that you can withdraw it if you wish, but that while it remains before me, I shall neither accept or reject it until, with reference to the public interest, I shall feel that I am ready.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

MAY 13, 1864.

Nine Months in Rebel Prisons.

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF A UNION OFFICER ESCAPED FROM MACON.

From the Buffalo [illegible], Aug. 4.

On the 31st of October [illegible] Capt. R. C. HUBBARD, of the Eighty-ninth U. S. Colored troops, (Col. WEBER's former regiment,) a resident of Water Valley in this county, was caught by a prowling band of bushwhackers near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Nothing was ever learned of his fate, and he has been mourned as dead, until Tuesday evening last, when he presented himself to astonished acquaintances here, having just accomplished his escape from a nine month's terrible captivity.

When captured, Capt. HUBBARD was engaged in enlisting negro recruits for his regiment, in the country back of Baton Rouge. Had the fact of his business become known to the brutal marauders who seized him, he would undoubtedly have met with instant death; but fortunately the discovery was not made, and by assuming a fictitious name, which was maintained throughout the whole period of his imprisonment, he succeeded in concealing to the last his connection with the hated negro branch of the Union service. Otherwise it would have gone worse with him.

When captured, Capt. HUBBARD had a companion, Lieut. CUNNINGHAM. Making an attempt to escape the first night after, from a farm-house where the party stopped, the Lieutenant was successful; but the Captain, pursued by blood-hounds, was "treed" after running some three miles and retaken. He was first conveyed to Cahawba, Ala., where he remained in prison five months. Two escapes which he made during the time were luckless. In the first instance, he was quickly recaught; in the second, making his way toward Pensacola, one hundred and fifty miles distant, he actually reached within thirty miles of that place, when again retaken—pursued as before by blood-hounds, which are kept busier now-a-days in hunting Union men, deserters and prisoners than they used to be in the "good old times" at "nigger-catching."

He was now, in the beginning of May, transferred to Macon, Ga., where all the Union officers in rebel hands have latterly been imprisoned. The company was large, numbering 1,455 when he finally left the place. Some of them had been sixteen and seventeen months in confinement, and have lost all hope of again breathing free air. Escapes are frequent—and often through the connivance of friendly guards—but rarely successful, the difficulty of traveling undetected through the country, and of passing the lines, being almost insuperable. The destitution of clothing among these officers Capt. H. describes as very sad. The quarters are as comfortless as can be, and the food wretched, but sufficient for life, and they thank God for that. The invariable daily ration, from end to end of the year, consists of a pint of meal, a third of a pound of bacon, a tablespoonful of rice and three of beans.

Far worse is the condition of the enlisted men imprisoned at Anderson, near Americus—infinitely worse—terrible, indeed, almost beyond imagination. Penned like cattle, twenty-eight thousand together, within an inclosure partly swamp, in the sickliest region of the Gulf, without the shelter even of a tree—nor tent nor shed to screen them from sun or rain—the horrors of their situation might compare with even those of the "Middle Passage." During the wet season, an average of seventy dead bodies per day were dragged from this human pen by brutal hands, and carted to the burial of beasts, in one great pit. So crazed and desperate, and reckless of life have these poor martyrs of the Union been made by their intolerable sufferings, that they kill one another upon the slightest provocation, and homicides have become so frequent that the saner class among them have been forced to institute a regular code of law within the prison, with courts for its administration, which try, condemn and hang.

Capt. HUBBARD was in prison at Macon until the 15th of last month, when he and Lieut. KENNEDY, of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, having acquired rebel uniforms by trading, at different times, pieces of their own clothing with conniving guards, slipped out without detection and started upon a weary tramp northward; traveling with all speed nights, guided by the stars, and hiding in the woods while daylight lasted. For eight days and nights they subsisted entirely upon blackberries and apples. A single day's solid food they obtained from a negro, to whom they revealed themselves, and that was all they had in the journey. They reached the Chattahoochee and crossed it. SHERMAN's lines were very near; their hearts beat high with hope, famished and weak as they were. Alas! the river was not three miles behind them, when, plump, they ran into the hands of three rebel scouts. There was no escape. In vain they assumed the character of rebel officers, upon an urgent mission. The scouts had orders to arrest all travelers; they must hold them until the Lieutenant arrived. Imagine the heart-sickness and despair of the moment! Desperately, Capt. HUBBARD drew the sergeant in command aside, told him their whole story, and prayed him as a man to let them reach what was more than life to them. Providence directed the appeal to a heart ready to respond to it. To his joy and surprise the sergeant not only promised to help them through, but to accompany them to SHERMAN's lines, confessing that he had long been anxious to escape from the rebel service, but hesitated through doubts about his treatment on the other side.

Presently the Lieutenant came and gave orders to the sergeant and another to convey the prisoners to headquarters. They were mounted and started—but not for "headquarters." The next day saw them safely quartered within the camps of the great army investing Atlanta—probably the happiest of living men.

They reached the Union lines on Monday, the 25th. They remained, giving the information in their possession to SHERMAN and his Generals, until Wednesday last, the 27th, when they started homeward. At that time Gen. SHERMAN had so nearly completed his circumvallation of the doomed city that a gap of but four miles intervened between the extremes of his coiling line on the south side. STONEMAN had just started upon another expedition to cut the Macon Road, and assured Capt. H. before starting that, if successful, he should push for Macon and liberate the imprisoned officers there. Everything promised the complete triumph of the campaign, and everybody was sanguine. Capt. HUBBARD tells us that the rebel statement of HOOD's strength is 80,000, and of SHERMAN's about 130,000.

Concerning the state of feeling in the South, the testimony of one who has had such an experience as Capt. HUBBARD, and who has observed with a keen intelligence recognizable by any who converse with him, is worth having. He says that the masses of the Southern people have lost not one jot of heart, hope, confidence or resolution. If anything, they are more sanguine of success than ever. Ignorant, infatuated and deluded by their leaders, they look upon each retreat of their armies as a temporary yielding of territory for strategy's sake, to be speedily recovered with interest. They talk of "Atlanta's taking SHERMAN," instead of SHERMAN's taking Atlanta. They regard their independence as already achieved, and do not dream of peace except upon its recognition.

The great rock upon which they lean is the expectation of LINCOLN's defeat in the coming election. They look for that as the end of their struggle. Capt. HUBBARD most solemnly asserts—from such a knowledge of the feeling of the South as few have had the opportunity to acquire, and not as a politician, for he cares nothing about politics—that no possible event could have such a moral effect upon the rebellion, opening the eyes of the infatuated masses to a realization of the Northern will for the maintenance of the Union, shaking their blind confidence, breaking down their reckless resolution, and bringing them to the thought of giving up, as the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They are possessed with the idea that it is LINCOLN who is tyrannically determined upon forcing them back into the Union, and not the people of the North; and that they have only to hold out through LINCOLN's term to be secure of their independence—believing that the peace party is greatly in the majority, and that LINCOLN is sure to be defeated.

That is the common and inspiring feeling, as Capt. HUBBARD found everywhere; although he reports more Unionism still existing in the South, manifesting itself in kindness to prisoners, in help toward their liberation and in such a disposition as that shown by the two men who brought him through the lines, than is generally suspected.

AN INFAMOUS TRAFFIC.—Yesterday morning the ship *Clara Morse* arrived from Hongkong, and before her coolie passengers could be landed, the six Chinese companies had ascertained that another lot of Shanghaied Chinese girls, brought out here to be sold into a life of Slavery and prostitution, were on board. The vessel was immediately boarded by Capt. DOUGLASS, of the police force, and Watchman BERNARD HAGEN, who took off nineteen of the unfortunate creatures—some of them mere children—and had them conveyed to the depot established for the purpose by the agents of the companies on Sacramento-street, above Kearney, from whence they will by reshipped to China by the first vessel leaving for the "Central Flowery Empire." It will not be long before the dealers in human beings in Canton and Shanghai learn that the six companies in San Francisco are in earnest, and that an end is to be put at once to the existence of one of the most infamous systems of Slavery which ever cursed the earth—so far, at least, as California is concerned. Every right-minded American citizen will be heartily pleased with the position taken by the companies on this question, and earnestly wish them complete success in their praiseworthy undertaking.—*San Francisco Alta California, July 11.*

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Interesting Details from Our Foreign Files.

The mails by the *Africa* reached this City last evening. They furnish us with the following interesting details of news:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A REBEL VIEW OF AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.

From the London Index.

The two most marked features in the quotations of foreign stocks for several weeks past have been the rapid yet steady rise in the Confederate Cotton Loan, and the correspondingly rapid decline of the United States "Five-Twenties." At the same time that the former passed 70 with long strides upward, the latter were on the descending scale within a step or two of 40. There is in this fact a suggestive contrast, to which sufficient heed has not been given, simply because the Federal security, unlike its Confederate rival, does not figure daily in the reports of the Stock Exchange transactions. We here anticipate the plea with which the partisans of the North will doubtless console themselves. They will urge that for the purpose of a fair comparison we should take the domestic or internal debt of the Governments, and that in such case the contrast would be as unfavorable to the Confederates as it now appears to the Federals. A better plea would be that the Confederate Foreign Loan rests upon a tangible solid bases in the shape of cotton, while the Federal bonds are based upon an unsupported national credit; but the partisans of the North are stopped from pleading this in extenuation of the disparity, since they have persistently and unanimously professed to consider the cotton basis of the Confederate Loan as utterly chimerical. The truth is that though nominally the two securities differ in character, they fulfil all the conditions for a fair and just comparison of the relative credit abroad of their respective issuers.

The United States "five-twenties," so called because redemption is optional after five years, and compulsory in twenty years from date, bearing six per cent. interest, are expressly intended to subserve the purpose of an indirect foreign loan, the direct negotiations several times attempted, having signally failed. There is a regular machinery for peddling and hawking them about, "in quantities to suit purchasers," not merely in the great money marts, but among the rural and industrial populations of Europe. In Holland, and especially in Germany, where the traditional belief in the fabulous wealth and prosperity of the United States still survives, and where the cause of the North is looked upon as that of a second "Vaterland," this machinery has worked most effectively, and the very cheapness of the ubiquitous bonds has tempted imprudent investments. It is believed that an amount vastly greater than that of the whole Confederate Foreign Loan has been thus placed in various continental countries, and to a more limited extent, also in Scotland and Ireland. The gold thus drawn, mainly from the hard-earned earnings of the poor, has been Mr. CHASE's chief reliance in his ruinous *coup d'etat* in the New-York specie market, and it has continued to retard the inevitable and long-expected crash. We are fully warranted, therefore, in treating these bonds as to all intents and purposes an appeal to foreign credit, quite as much so as if the loan, instead of being indirectly obtained, had been formally negotiated. On the other hand, it would be most unfair to compare securities so placed with the funded domestic debt of a country where, owing to a blockade by sea and land the precious metals have been withdrawn from the operation of the laws of supply and demand, and had acquired altogether an arbitrary value, as speculative as that of certain bulbs in the famous tulip mania. The bonds of the Confederate funded debt represent a home currency more or less degraded, and measure its fluctuations for better or for worse, but they in no wise represent Confederate credit abroad, for which reason only a very insignificant portion has ever sought its way into the European market.

The foreign loan of the Confederate States derives undoubtedly an inestimable strength from its broad substratum of hypothecated cotton. Thanks to this, it has an invariable standard of its own value, and is wholly independent of, and unaffected by, the capricious price of gold or the redundant issue of Treasury notes in the Confederacy. However poor in the precious metals the Southern States may become, or however disordered their internal finances, they will always have, so long as they are their own masters, the means to pay from their accumulated surplus of their inexhaustible soil in a medium the specie-value of which can never be less than the stipulated minimum of sixpence per pound. But though this fortunate circumstance of a double standard of payment scarcely shields the foreign debt of the Confederacy from the dangers attaching to its domestic finances, the ability to pay, even when cotton is substituted for gold, depends upon the same condition, that the Confederates should be their own masters; in other words, upon the fortunes of a war of independence—upon the credit of their government abroad. It is, therefore, exposed to the same fluctuations, according to the course and tenor of events, as any other national security unsustained by a similar substantial pledge. This becomes still more clear when we consider the history of the loan from its inception. By far the greater portion was subscribed, and is still held, by persons in the classes removed from commercial or speculative pursuits. Partly, perhaps, from sympathy, partly from abiding confidence in the ultimate safety of the investment, the most tenacious holders are to be found among the landed gentry of England—purchasers at the issue price, who are content to lock up their bonds and bide their time. It is for this reason that, despite the unusual inducements to speculation, the transactions in the loan have at all times been confined to moderate limits. In fact, it required an extraordinary accidental repression in the merchantable value of the bonds to bring the "cotton feature"—that is to say, the reserved strength of their capability of immediate conversion—at all into active play. The enterprise which has been prosecuted with such striking success at Mobile and the Texan ports, of exchanging the bonds for cotton and running the latter through the blockade, did not commence until the bonds, after the failure of Gen. LEE's Pennsylvania campaign had fallen to the low level now reached by the securities of the United States. Once commenced, success invited continuance, and the prohibitive restrictions of the Confederate Government on foreign commerce, by giving the bondholders a valuable monopoly, imparted a still stronger impulse to this lucrative business, so that now we behold the unprecedented spectacle of an unrecognized government paying not only the interest but redeeming the capital of its foreign indebtedness while struggling against heavy odds. It would be unfair to ignore the healthy effect which this process is exercising upon the quotations of the bonds on the Stock Exchange; but the fact, nevertheless, remains that to the aggregate of the holders and the public at large these quotations represent, not the value of cotton nor the profits of blockade-running, but the measure of confidence in the triumph of Confederate arms, just as the merchantable value of United States Government securities in foreign markets represents the measure of still lingering hope on the part of the adherents of the North in the ultimate success of its scheme of subjugation and extermination. Both are promises to pay interest and capital in gold, and both are intended for placement abroad.

The only deduction we are called upon to make in contrasting Confederate Bonds at 73 with Federals at 41, is that the former pay 7 per cent. interest, the latter promise only 6 per cent. The interest for the former is payable abroad, for the latter at home. These are the only real advantages which, judged from a purely financial point of view, the Confederate Bond would intrinsically possess over the Federal Bond, if the credit of the two Governments was equal. This will hardly be considered as compensating for the want of recognition, and the tacit encouragement thus given to the aggressor. Fairly tested, then, by the infallible barometer of the money markets of the world, the relative ability of making good a future promise to pay is, in the opinion of the most cautious and sagaciously sensitive class, decided between the two American belligerents to be as 73 to 41, and this disproportion is still rapidly widening. And yet the statesmen of Europe affect to treat the Confederate States as a part of Mr. LINCOLN's dominions, and the Confederate Government as representing only "a local insurrection, chiefly adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico."

SEAMEN'S WAGES—THE VALUE OF THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

With reference to the recent decision in the Admiralty Court, as to the value of the American dollar, which we recently published, the following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Shipping Gazette*:

"SIR: I have just had my attention called to an article in yours of the 13th inst., relative to the decision, of Dr. LUSHINGTON, in the Admiralty Court, in the case of the mate of the *Nonpareil*, as contrasted with the decision of Mr. PARTRIDGE, at the Thames Police Court, in the case of the *Resolution*, where nine seamen were paid off at 2s. 8d. per dollar, and in the former case at 4s. 2d. per dollar. I wish for the benefit of the seafaring public, to point out, that although in the case of the *Resolution* the ship's articles had the words 'U. S. currency' inserted alongside the dollars the men were to receive per month, and in the *Nonpareil* those words were not inserted, yet that, for all purposes of legal construction, the articles in both cases were equally and on the same grounds uncertain as to what wages per month the men signed for. In both cases the same uncertainty prevails, inasmuch as the recognized currency of the United States is threefold, viz.: gold, silver and paper dollars, the two former being in England, where the men are to be discharged and paid off, of the value of 4s. 2d. per dollar, and the latter of only 2s. 8d. The contract for the seamen's services in each of the cases, whether the *Nonpareil* or the *Resolution*, is equally silent as to what particular currency of the United States, whether gold, silver or paper, the men were to be paid off at on their discharge in England. Knowing well the difference of the value in England between the metallic and the paper currency of the United States, the owners of the *Resolution* should (if they so intended) have inserted that the dollars were to be paid in England in United States paper currency; but seeing that the word paper was omitted, the articles were uncertain as to the amount of wages per month the seamen were to receive, and as the uncertainty is between 4s. 2d. and 2s. 8d. per dollar, Dr. LUSHINGTON's decision in favor of the mate of the *Nonpareil* equally applies to the case of the *Resolution* and the nine unfortunate seamen belonging to her. The attention of the Thames Police Court was particularly drawn to the uncertainty of the wages as above mentioned, and the court was requested to decide who had the right to choose in which of the United States currency (metallic or paper) the men were to be paid off—whether the owners or the men were to choose. The Thames Police Court says the owners and the Admiralty says the men."

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

From the Index.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. LEE has for some time past contemplated this movement. Weeks have elapsed since we heard that EWELL's corps had suddenly disappeared from the front of GRANT's lines on the Chickahominy. In all probability, the advance was decided upon as soon as GRANT's direct line of communication with Washington was interrupted, and the pursuit of HUNTER's corps was merely an accident. The intention doubtless, was to sweep away every Federal soldier from the Shenandoah, and crush any army that ventured to oppose the march. HUNTER's partial success may have impeded—it certainly did not hurry on—EWELL's movement. But nobody could have played the Confederate game better than the General who, advancing with his base in the air down the Shenandoah Valley upon Lynchburgh, retreated when attacked in exactly the opposite direction to that in which alone his army might have been available for the defence of the Northern frontier. It is possible that HUNTER had no other alternative, and that only his rapid march to Gauley, Western Virginia, saved his force from destruction. But under any circumstances he has succeeded in neutralizing an army of veterans which at the present time would be of immense service to the North, and but for his glaring bad Generalship the invasion of the North would have been a far more critical uncertaking. It would seem that the defence of Lynchburgh was entirely the work of the small body of Confederates who fought at Staunton under Gen. JONES; and that EWELL, leaving Lynchburgh to its fate, marched directly upon the Shenandoah Valley, with a view of cutting off HUNTER from his communications, and occupying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In both objects he has succeeded. HUNTER is isolated and powerless to strike a blow; and long before he can be in a position to make any serious demonstration in EWELL's rear, the mischief will have been done. Moreover, there can be no reinforcements from the Western States, and Baltimore and Washington must depend for their safety on their undrilled militia. The question is, whether this movement is a mere raiding expedition, or a counterstroke against GRANT's plan of campaign; although in neither case does it leave any doubt as to the issue of the struggle before Richmond. The gathering up of the rich harvest of the Shenandoah, of the great depots along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and of the large stores in Maryland, would be no slight gain to LEE; but we are inclined to think that something more than a mere raid is intended, and that the object is to compel GRANT's withdrawal of his army for the protection of the menaced cities of Maryland and Pennsylvania. There is not now any real soldiers north of Mason's and Dixon's line. Every man fit to march with a regiment has long ago been drafted off to GRANT. There is nothing but a badly-trained, ill-armed, and badly-officered mob of militia regiments to arrest the progress of the Confederates; and if EWELL has 50,000 veterans under his command, then Baltimore and Washington are in danger. The accounts are, of course, conflicting. At one moment the Northern newspapers describe the invasion as a mere border foray; the next day they are full of terror at the formidable muster of the invaders, and picture two or three whole corps marching upon the capital. A few days will remove all uncertainty. For the present it seems to us that Gen. LEE is on the eve of a movement which will surpass in importance, and in its results, any previous operations of the war.

GRANT's inactivity is in itself ominous. We hear of siege guns being mounted and of preparations for a fresh assault; but the truth is that the Federal General is *nonplused*. There are no more flank movements to be made. There is little prospect of a successful assault. The only thing left is to shell the town and amuse the Northern people by a repetition of the siege of Charleston. This, in all probability, will be the end of the operations before Petersburgh. How much longer the Federal army will remain in its present position, depends much more on the issue of the expedition under EWELL than the plans of Gen. GRANT. For the time the interests of the war centres in the movements of the Confederate troops north of the Potomac. The position of SHERMAN's and even of GRANT's army is a matter of secondary importance. If it shall turn out that the fears of the Northerners have not magnified the strength of the invading armies, President LINCOLN's Administration may yet go out amid the execrations of the Northern people. Already there are symptoms of defiance to the central authority. Gov. SEYMOUR's refusal to permit the departure of the New-York troops at the call of the President may be the first act in another independence drama. There is conspiracy in Kentucky and martial law. There is Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio. It is hardly possible not to connect some of these political facts with the strategy of Gen. LEE, and to conclude that some other purpose besides that of obtaining supplies on Northern soil, has dictated the renewed invasion of the Northern States by the Confederate armies.

DEFENCES OF CANADA.

From the London Saturday Review.

If we may draw any inference from the commercial legislation of the last few years, unlimited liability is very uncongenial to the mass of Englishmen. Perhaps our timidity in that respect may be symptomatic of the national old age which is creeping upon us, and which is removing us equally from the enterprising recklessness of America, and the sentimental motives to action which are recognized in Germany. The bump of caution is undoubtedly increasing upon the national skull. War is coming to be regarded by the nation with much the same horror with which a nervous old lady regards a difference with a cabman upon the subject of the odd sixpence, and Falstaff's view of the practical advantages of honor, is becoming very popular on 'Change. The existence of such a temper in the public mind is quite enough to account for the nervousness which is beginning to prevail in Parliament and elsewhere, upon the subject of the defence of Canada, and which found expression in Monday night's debate on Mr. ADDERLEY's motion. So long as we can approximately calculate the amount of the liabilities that would fall upon us if we were involved in war, we can look upon the prospect, not perhaps with equanimity, but still without absolute consternation. The defence of England, for instance, might be a costly undertaking, but the cost would be capable of estimation. A certain number of ships, and a certain number of soldiers, will make us practically safe. But the hearts of Mr. ADDERLEY and of some other English politicians, sink within them when they think of the defence of Canada. The frontier of Canada extends for many hundred miles. Part of it is protected by lake and river, and upon those waters we are prohibited by treaty from stationing a single gunboat. The Americans, on the contrary, have been at liberty to open what canals they pleased into those lakes, and can at any moment cover them with a naval force. The other portion of the frontier of Canada is what is called an imaginary frontier. It is marked out by no natural feature of strategic importance. It follows no river, no mountain, or marsh, at which a general charged with defending the country could make a stand. Such a frontier could be held only by an army numbering hundreds of thousands. And certainly it is easy to see from late events that, in case of war, it would assuredly be confronted by an American army of that size. The Confederates have done us the service of trying the ice for us. When they first armed, the general impression, not only in the Southern States but over the whole world, was that the North would never fight. In what bloody characters that error has been refuted, and how nobly the Confederates have redeemed their first mistake, there is no need to tell. But the lesson is written for our instruction as well as theirs. We know that we have to deal with a nation whose military passions are carried to the verge of madness, and whose vast resources are for the time indefinitely multiplied by the reckless prodigality with which the resources of the future are anticipated. The problem, therefore, to which we have to look forward, in case of any accidental difference with the American Government, is the defence of a frontier to whose needs the military power of France would be scarcely equal, against a vast army of veterans, commanded by generals who at least have that skill which the experience of a desperate war cannot fail to confer. The money we might perhaps furnish for such a task, though it would tax our resources to the utmost without the hope even of an approximate reimbursement in the shape of national advantage for such a stupendous outlay. But where are the men to come from? Can England furnish them? And, if not, will Canada condescend to relieve her of the onerous duty?

The natural exclamation of most Englishmen, if this question was propounded to them, would be to the effect that, if Canada does not choose to fight for her own homesteads, she must take the consequences. And any undue delay in making those preparations for fighting which modern war requires will, for all practical purposes, be the same thing as a refusal to fight. If the Canadians decline to insure their property against American invasion, as they probably do against fire, they must take their chance of a calamity. Undoubtedly, if they had not made adequate preparations to protect themselves, we should not very willingly assume the liability of paying for their defence. Our interest in the matter is of a more immediate kind. We have detachments of British troops upon their frontier. If an invasion was to take place now, they would be snapped up as neatly as a chess-player takes an unprotected pawn. The Government—partially alive to the danger, but afraid, in official fashion, to commit themselves hastily to the principle of too much precaution—have, it seems, ordered the troops to abandon the outlying posts, and to concentrate themselves in Montreal and Quebec. But unless the troops can hold their own there, such a measure is only shifting the scene of danger. In reality, it is making the task of an enemy more easy. Instead of having to collect the detachments of British troops along an extended and inhospitable frontier, he will find them collected ready to his hand. In the old days of highway robbery, a Quaker contemplating a journey is related to have asked advice relative to the precautions which it was expedient to take against the dangers of the road. A practical friend recommended a brace of pistols. "Nay," said the Quaker, "but peradventure the men of Belial would take the pistols also." The British detachments that are stationed along the Canadian frontier are very much in the condition of the Quaker's pistols. For the purposes of defence, they are simply useless against the enormous preponderance of force that might be brought against them. But their capture would form an attractive object for a foray, and they would be only too likely, should the Americans overrun the country, to be carried away along with less valuable plunder. If they are to remain there at all, they must be put into places where the weak have some chance against the strong. In other words, they must be protected by fortifications that are impregnable, so far as the word can be used, against the appliances of modern warfare. If the Government intends to maintain a force of British troops in Quebec and Montreal, it must fortify those towns. Otherwise, it will only be facilitating the task of the American officer who may be intrusted with the duty of capturing them. It will simply be enacting the part of the celebrated opossum, and "coming down," to save further trouble.

But then who is to pay for these fortifications? There is the rub. The defences of the Canadian frontier are much in the condition of a house which has the misfortune to be the subject of a Chancery suit. It falls into ruin because neither suitor is certain that it is his interest or business to repair it. Quebec and Montreal are remaining unfortified because the Colony and the Mother-country cannot agree which of them is to bear the burden of the fortifications. Of course, the time will come when this emulous parsimony will cost one or both of them a hundred times the amount of the money over which they are fighting. Whichever can be induced to undertake the task, however wrongfully he may consider the burden to be cast upon him, will save an enormous interest upon his outlay. To Canada, the secure possession of those two fortresses means simply the security of her most favored districts from devastation such as that which is now sweeping over Virginia and Tennessee. To England it means safety from a disaster which would involve her in one of the most desperate, and therefore one of the costliest wars in which she has ever been engaged. The capture of a British army by Americans would be a disgrace for which it would need, in the eyes of the English people, a series of victories upon American soil to atone. But, judging from the ordinary operations of English, and especially of official nature, there is no probability that such prudential considerations will be duly entertained. On the contrary, the Home and Colonial authorities will probably continue to wrangle over the payment of the expense of fortification until the day arrives when the Americans will put a stop to the dispute, and will find themselves in a position to undertake the labor of that duty for themselves. The plan which Mr. CARDWELL assures us is under the consideration of the War Office, may, for aught we know, have been devised with the skill of TODTLEBEN. But that is not the difficulty. A good plan for fortifications is an admirable thing; but in order that the full advantage of its excellence may be felt, somebody must be found to pay for it.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 20.

The official correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS, and Consuls LOUSADA and MURRAY, extending from March 15 to July, respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Boston and Portland, has been published. In a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, he requests the latter to bring the efforts that had been made to induce Irishmen to enlist in the United States army to the notice of Mr. SEWARD, and request that an inquiry might be made. Many communications passed between Lord LYONS and the American authorities on the subject, and in a dispatch dated June 20, Lord LYONS states that Mr. SEWARD, in an interview with him, said he hoped that "the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy would suffice to put an end to all complaints respecting the imprisonment of British subjects captured on board neutral vessels;" and in reference to the allegation that men were enlisted while under the influence of liquor, Mr. SEWARD said the complaints made were very much exaggerated, and in many instances utterly unfounded. Some of the published correspondence refers to the enlistment of men in Canada for the naval and military service of the United States. Consul LOUSADA reports to Lord LYONS that "he is satisfied that there was an organization on some large scale for enlisting British subjects in Canada," and Lord LYONS, in subsequent dispatches, states that the steps that had been taken to apprise the Canadian authorities of the project, with a view to the detection of the persons engaged in these practices and bringing them to justice.

RUMORS OF MEDIATION FROM FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday, July 18, 1864.

Reports are once more current of a mediation of France in American affairs. I believe that the Government here has received dispatches from its diplomatic and consular agents in the States, to the effect that a large and influential Peace party is forming throughout the Union—that a large portion of the population in the North have come to the conclusion that the present struggle is hopeless, and that the longer it is prolonged the greater must be the ruin in which it involves the country, and that were a mediation now tendered by France, though the Cabinet of Washington would probably reject it, yet it would materially strengthen the cause of the friends of peace in the States, who feel that the sole object of the continuance of this wholesale throat-cutting is to keep Mr. LINCOLN in office. It is the unanimous impression in Paris that the discomfiture of GRANT, and that a marked success of the Confederates, will promote the cause of peace. But, should the war be prolonged for another season, it is not unlikely that the refusal of the good offices of France will be followed by the official recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

NATIONAL AND REBEL CRUISERS.

The Paris papers of the 19th publish a dispatch from Tecamp, stating that a sharp cannonade was heard at sea from that place on the 18th. An engagement was supposed to be proceeding between Federal and Confederate vessels.

The *Precurseur*, of Antwerp, announces the arrival at that port, on July 14, of the *Sacramento*, which, it says, was evidently built for speed as well as for fighting. It gives a detailed description of the vessel, and also states that the *Niagara* had been off the port for several days. The arrival of the *Kearsarge* was daily anticipated.

The *Constitutionnel*, (Paris,) of July 28, reports that the *Rappahannock* was at Calais, watched by the French frigate *Cuvier*, which had taken the place of the *Averne*.

A Paris letter, dated July 18, says:

"The *Kearsarge* and the *Sacramento* left Boulogne on Monday morning, for an unknown destination. Some suppose that they have gone to fight, in pursuance of the cartel lately said to have been exchanged with Confederate naval officers."

THE REBEL LOAN.

The *Times* City Article, of the 20th, says a further reaction of 2 ₰ cent. has taken place in the Confederate loan, partly from realizations of profits and partly from the anxiety always awakened when the Southern armies venture on an invasion of the North. The last price on the 19th was 75@76.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THAT MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.

Correspondence of Saunders' News Letter.

LONDON, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

The exclusive circles of the upper ten thousand have just been frightened from their propriety by one of the most unexpected incidents that has occurred among them for many a long year past. As this little episode set all (fashionable) London in a blaze on Saturday afternoon, (I had not sufficient faith in the account I then heard of it to venture upon mentioning it to you,) and as the flame has done nothing but burst out with more or less violence ever since, I cannot refrain from sending you word, as the phrase is, "all about it." Toward the close of last season, rumor, acting upon sources of information derived from its eyesight, announced an approaching marriage between Mr. CHAPLIN, a well-known member of the fashionable world, and Lady FLORENCE PAGET, the youngest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey. The gentleman is the proprietor of large landed estates in Lincolnshire, and is reputed to be very wealthy. The lady is one of the acknowledged beauties of the day, and indeed scarcely any one would venture to assert that she has any superior in that respect. The rumor, however, to which I allude was suddenly denied "by authority," and Mr. CHAPLIN departed for India upon a sporting tour with his friends Sir F. JOHNSTON and the Earl of Listowel. In the meantime the very marked attentions paid at the last Ascot races by the young Marquis of HASTINGS to Lady FLORENCE PAGET, became the theme of universal comment in fashionable circles, and Mr. CHAPLIN just at that moment returning to England, of course could not fail to hear of them. The action he took upon this intimation, would seem to prove that there was some little flame in the smoke of last year's report, for almost immediately—that is, at the Marchioness of ABERCORN's ball to the Princess of Wales, on Tuesday, June 21—he made an offer of his hand, and was accepted! It so happened that, with singular rapidity, on the very next morning a fashionable contemporary announced this approaching marriage! On reading it, as the story goes, Lord HASTINGS, though entirely incredulous of it, thought it nigh time to act with decision, and, hurrying off to the residence of the fair lady, laid his proposals before her, and was informed that he was a few hours too late! Preparations for the approaching marriage proceeded in the usual course, and the *promessi sposi* were seen together at all the fashionable resorts of amusement—at the review, at the Eton and Harrow cricket match, at Lord's, at the Wimbledom rifle meeting, and, in fact, everywhere. Mr. CHAPLIN was where he had every right to be, by the side of his future bride; and it was remarked on several occasions that the very coldest of recognitions passed between the lady and the suitor who had made up his mind too late. At the opera on Friday night the "betrothed" were seen for the last time together, apparently in the state of beatitude which mutual proximity under such circumstances should produce. But, in the meantime, an undercurrent, such as, it is to be trusted, could have been possible in but few of our families of distinction, had been designed and carried out. On Friday night Mr. CHAPLIN handed his *fiancée* to her carriage. On Saturday morning, at about 10 o'clock, Lady FLORENCE PAGET drove to Messrs. MARSHALL & SNELGROVE's, in Oxford-street, on the plea of "shopping," ordering that her brougham should wait. It *did* wait for some five or six hours! The establishment of Messrs. MARSHALL & Co. has a door in Vere-street, as well as in Oxford-street. Lady FLORENCE entered by that in Oxford-street, and in the shop, meeting, by appointment, a certain lady friend, she went out at the door in Vere-street, drove to St. George's, Hanover-square, and was there and then married by license to the Marquis of Hastings! You may imagine the *esclandre* the affair has made, and the consternation it has produced in the families of the parties concerned. Of one feature in the case, I believe, there is but little doubt. The lady had most effectually concealed her intentions from *her own* relations. They had not the remotest suspicion of the plot; and, moreover, despite the high rank of the successful suitor, and independently even of the disrepute attached to such behavior, would for various other reasons have infinitely preferred that their fair relative should have abided by her pledged word. By society in general the whole transaction, in its various bearings, is universally regarded as a sad blot upon the upper classes. But that very unanimous reprobation of it cannot but suggest that such duplicity and shamelessness would be the exception and not the rule throughout their coteries. The world is somewhat curious to learn what, if any, ulterior proceedings are likely to arise from it. In the meantime, though every one considers Mr. CHAPLIN to have been most cruelly used, there are few who do not trust that—the first impulse of disappointed hopes over—common sense will soon induce him to recognize that there are some apparent losses which, being steadily examined, assume the permanent shape of a veritable gain.

THREATENING THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SIR GEORGE GREY.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 20.

A young man, named EDWARD POPE, was charged at the Bow-street Police Court, on Monday, with having threatened the life of the Prince of Wales, the Home Secretary, the English Consul at Boulogne, and others. The prisoner has been only a few weeks discharged from a lunatic asylum, to which he was consigned about a year ago, after having written threatening letters to a royal personage. He was apprehended on Saturday for threatening the life of the Mayor of Gravesend. Three letters, already sealed, and bearing postage stamps, were found upon him. The first was addressed to the Prince of Wales, and was in the following terms:

To the Impostor, calling himself "Prince of Wales:"

Oh, vile impostor! wretched tool of a wicked clique, know that the avenger is at hand who will speedily hurl thee down from thy lofty station, which thou hast for so long held in the plenitude of honor!

The second letter was addressed "to Sir GEORGE GREY, Home Office." It was as follows:

You, in connivance with that infernal Dr. EGLEY, of the Hanwell Asylum, and the impostor, have brought ruin and disdain upon me. Eleven months' imprisonment at Hanwell, and three at Boulogne, cry out for revenge. Beware, for your term of life is short indeed! It is in my hands. The taking of it will be a meritorious execution, and no murder. You, with your master, that vile imposter who usurps my station, shall fall by my hand. I shall give you no warning of the time. I am commanded by a higher power to say no more. Yours, in eternal hatred, THE AVENGER.

The third letter was addressed to the English Consul at Boulogne, and was couched in similar terms. He had sent a letter to Dr. EGLEY, in which the following passages occur:

"Three months in the devilish hole at Boulogne. Eleven months in the hideous prison at Hanwell. Good God! what measure of vengeance can repay me for all that I have suffered during that time? English Consul at Boulogne, your doom is sealed. Sir GEORGE GREY, your fate is nigh at hand. You have but hours to live. You, O incarnate imposter, and chief of liars and usurpers, a horrible vengeance is waiting you! The measure that is meted to your servant, GREY, shall be meted unto you. And you, vile agent of a wicked Government, shall receive your share in the reward of those who are condemned by their acts. All who have injured me shall suffer. But notably GREY and the imposter. They shall be the first victims of my vengeance. They shall feel how bitter, how deadly, is the revenge of one who has been served as I have been, who has been trampled upon as I have been, who has been contemned and persecuted as I have been. Say I am mad. No one will believe you. Can a madman speak as I speak, act as I act, think as I think, write as I write? Beware of my vengeance in the time to come! Not yet! My first victims are GREY and the imposter. Ah, my God, how sweet that will be! My God, I thank thee with tears of joy for giving me the opportunity of working out this deed! No note of warning! No foolish scrawl warning them of their coming fate! Deadly silent—silent as the grave. Beware, oh wretched doctor. Your time will come by-and-by."

Mr. VAUGHAN then remanded the prisoner for a week. One of the officers accompanied the prisoner to the cell, it having been stated that he had attempted to commit suicide at Gravesend.

ACTION FOR SEDUCTION, DAMAGES £500.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 20.

At Salisbury assizes, on Monday, the case of "ALFORD vs. BRACHER" was tried. This was an action to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter. The plaintiff is a farmer, living at Berwick, St. John, but he formerly occupied a farm at Tisbury. The defendant is the son of a large farmer living at Tisbury, and is about 30 years of age. The families being brought up near together, Miss ALFORD and the defendant had frequent opportunities of meeting. It was in 1856, when she was about 17 years old, that he first showed a preference for her. The courtship went on for two or three years, when they agreed not to meet again, their parents being opposed to the match. In 1860 defendant became engaged to another lady, but that match was also broken off. Early in 1861 he renewed his addressess to Miss ALFORD, but in November of that year his conduct gave her offence, and she desired him to leave the house, and to discontinue his visits. She appeared to have avoided him as much as possible, although she occasionally met him in the company of his sisters. In March, 1863, he met her at a sister's house, and insisted on accompanying her home. He entreated her forgiveness, and the courtship was renewed. Two or three months afterward he seduced her, having previously, as she stated, promised her marriage many times. In July, her father left Tisbury, but she continued at the house of her brothers, where the defendant was received as her sweetheart. He continued to visit her up to August. In October, she went to live with her father at Berwick, and then she discovered she was *enceinte*. She wrote to the defendant, and having informed him of the fact, implored him to fulfill his promise. In his replies to her letters he denied having promised to marry her, and said: "You were as willing in the matter as I; you have frequently told me you were even worse than I. You are aware you used to come on our farm to meet me, and you know for what purpose. The fact is patent to all Tisbury that you courted me rather than I you. Sensuality is a great sin, but our Saviour said to the woman taken in adultery: 'Go and sin no more.'" Miss ALFORD indignantly repelled the defendant's insinuations, and again appealed to him to save her and her family from disgrace. He wanted her to conceal the fact of her pregnancy, and go away and be privately confined, either at Marlborough or London. She refused; and proposed a private marriage, to which he objected. He then threatened to go away, but said that if she would come to him he would support her as long as he had a shilling of his own. She replied that she would do nothing that would not save her honor, and eventually told her father, who commenced the present action, after an ineffectual attempt to induce the defendant to behave honorably toward his daughter. There was no imputation of intimacy with any other man.

Mr. COLERIDGE, for the defence, pointed out that there was no promise of marriage in any of the letters produced; hence the action for seduction. The case was an ordinary one of two persons being in close intimacy going astray; and if the jury awarded heavy damages they would never be recovered, as the defendant was entirely dependent upon his father for support. Defendant must unquestionably support the child, but he could not help feeling that when the plaintiff suspected something wrong, he ought to have watched his daughter more closely.

His lordship, in summing up, said whatever the result of the trial, he would earnestly commend it to the attention of the fathers of these young people whether they could not make some private arrangement for Miss ALFORD's benefit. If the jury gave heavy damages they would probably not be recovered.

The jury, after a minute's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £500.

A TRIP IN A FIRE BALLOON.

From the European Times.

M. EUGENE GODARD made an ascent at Cremorne Gardens, on the 20th, in an enormous balloon of his own construction, which he styles "The Eagle." In this machine, M. GODARD discards gas, and goes back to the ordinary original Montgolfier balloon, which is commonly known as a "fire balloon." Last year, M. NEDAK's "Giant" balloon was a subject of international interest, but the "Eagle" far surpasses it in size, and is 117 feet 7 inches in height, 95 feet 9 inches in circumference, 300 feet 6 inches superficial, 30,000 feet in rrea, 2,005 pounds in weight, 498,556 cubic contents. In the centre of the car is an 18 feet stove, including the chimney, 980 pounds in weight; three cylinders, three inches apart from each other, invented by M. GODARD with a view to counteract the effects of the radiated heat upon the occupants of the car. Inside the flue is a metal colander to intercept sparks. The combustible employed is rye-straw, cleaned from the ears and compressed into blocks. The total weight of the balloon (including the grapling-iron cords 400 pounds, two supplementary pumps 150 pounds, and combustible 500 pounds) is 4,620 pounds. The inflation only took 45 minutes; and M. GODARD says that under favorable circumstances he can fill and start in less than half an hour. At a quarter to eight the whole fabric stood up amongst the trees and poles of the ground, and the various ropes that held it to the earth were cut away one by one. M. GODARD ran rapidly round the solid wicker car, shouting orders through a speaking trumpet with pardonable excitability. Two gentlemen took their places in the car—Mr. BROWNE and an officer in the Guards and a third heavy military gentleman leaped in, much against the wish of M. GODARD. Many were left behind who had purchased seats, but who had doubts at the eleventh hour. The final rope was cut away, and the huge ball, half the height of the monument, rolled rather than rose toward the east side of the gardens. Here it met a firm, lofty pole, to which some of its detaining ropes had been attached, and this pole was bent, creaking, on to the roof of a theatrical Swiss cottage, which broke in like a piece of ornamental pastry. For a few seconds the balloon seemed to return to the Gardens, and to return toward the grass, while the stokers were seen desperately throwing the small trusses of compressed straw into the mouth of the furnace. M. GODARD raved through his trumpet, and the excitement caused several ladies to faint, and a large portion of the crowd to rush panic-stricken toward the hotel. In less than a minute, however, the "Eagle" had regained her buoyancy. One of M. GODARD's companions gives the following account of the voyage: "Let the reader imagine that he has been riding on the engine of an express train; let him then conceive that this engine with the fire roaring in the furnace, has suddenly leapt into the air, and he will get some faint notion of the situation. There was not much wind, and the baloon, slowly rising, took its course to the southeastward of London. At times, it seemed quite becalmed, and during these intervals of quiet, those who looked out over the panorama of London owned that the sight was well worth the risk. The red light glared out and was seen afar; the heat was almost painful, but neither among Englishmen nor Frenchmen was a murmur heard, as steadily, one after one, the trusses of straw were passed into the fire. At no time did the baloon ascend much above half a mile, and at no time did that ugly roaring crackling clamor cease; but M. GODARD was bland and brave; his fellow-countrymen were courteous and courageous, and the Englishmen held their tongues. At length, after crossing and recrossing the river, it was determined to descend. Three times already had the balloon passed over the Thames, and when it was resolved to alight, M. GODARD was over the Isle of Dogs. He had fixed his eye, however, upon the East Greenwich marshes, as an open space in which the descent could be safely attempted. Very nicely and skilfully calculated were his manœuvres. Traversing the Thames at an exceedingly low elevation, the balloon just grounded upon the shore, within a dozen yards of the water. Distinctly to understand the fierce excitement of the next three minutes, it should be borne in mind that the fire was still roaring merrily away; that the machinery, so admirable for its special purposes, would have caused sad havoc had there been anything like a general upset; and that at this particular moment six men could exert very little control over a balloon capable of containing 460,000 cubic feet of air. Touching the shore, the balloon tore away, the big canvas flapping, the bright fire burning; while right in front rose a stone embankment. The shocks were rough, and had the travellers been novices in this particular method of locomotion, we might now have some awkward casualties to relate. Just before each bump, however, the men made a little leap, and thus baulked its force, as a cricketer to catch a ball draws back his hand instead of protruding it. Still, with all these precautions, it was a nasty drive. It occupied perhaps a minute—it seemed half an hour—and there was a strong inclination to cheer when the threatening stones were passed. On now into a potato field; another rise; a wild tendency to leap at a chimney; a strong 'exhibition' of restraint in the shape of a hundred sensible Englishmen tugging away at the ropes, and obeying the orders that were given—and the whole thing was over."

THE REVENUE.

The official revenue returns of Great Britain for the year ending June 30, show the total receipts to have been £69,992,260, and the expenditures £67,543,078—leaving an excess of income of £2,449,882.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th, Earl GRANVILLE said the Government hoped to be able to prorogue Parliament in the ensuing week, but the precise day could not then be fixed.

THE RAILWAY MURDER.

From the Globe.

On Tuesday night we were able to publish the gratifying intelligence that the police were, this time beyond all doubt, on the track of the murderer of Mr. BRIGGS. This (Wednesday) morning has brought full confirmation, and at this moment a steamer, bound for New-York, and bearing on board of her the evidence to justify and the warrant to authorize the arrest of the murderer as soon as he sets foot on shore, is dashing down St. George's Channel. The deep interest which the tragedy has excited is sustained by the facts which have come to light, and the story has gained in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE FRENCH SPY.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rebel deserter named WALKER, furnishes, via Harrisburgh, the intelligence, which is certainly important if true, that the rebel cavalry under JOHNSTON, MCCAUSKLAND and JACKSON, is advancing on Cumberland, and they are to be joined by EARLY and IMBODEN. The whole force is to centre at Cumberland, and march on Pittsburgh and Wheeling. The whole strength is about 25,000 or 30,000. Should they succeed in capturing these cities, they will then march on Cincinnati, and continue their victorious career into Kentucky. Mr. WALKER, we apprehend, has a very brilliant imagination; and we very much doubt whether this magnificent programme originated anywhere but in his own brain. Meanwhile, the rebels are pursuing their predatory course in Maryland and Pennsylvania, where they have signalized themselves by extreme brutality toward non-combatants. There is still considerable mystery in regard to their movements, and it appears to be impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of their numbers, or to penetrate their ulterior designs.

Advices from Admiral FARRAGUT to July 26 say that he was ready to commence operations against Mobile, and was only waiting for the co-operation of the land forces. We shall probably soon be in receipt of exciting news from that quarter.

We give this morning additional details of the battle of the 28th, in front of Atlanta. A letter dated one mile from that city, on July 31st, says:

Fires are now burning in Atlanta. They indicate that Gen. HOOD is destroying a large amount of property; but whether with a view to the evacuation of the place or not is unknown.

The news from Gen. GRANT'S army is very meagre, but everything is represented as quiet and satisfactory.

GENERAL NEWS.

City Judge RUSSELL rendered his opinion yesterday in the case of Gen. DIX and his officers, who were charged with kidnapping, inciting to a riot, and forcibly and illegally detaining property in the matter of the arrest of one of the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, and the seizure of the office of that paper and of the *World*. Judge RUSSELL decided that there was sufficient cause to hold the accused, and that the case, like any other criminal complaint, must be submitted to the Grand Jury.

His Honor, the Mayor, has received a telegraphic dispatch from Lieut.-Col. SHAMMAN, commanding the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, that the regiment would leave Monocacy on the 5th inst. for New-York, on a furlough. Col. S. states that he will telegraph from Philadelphia on the arrival of the regiment at that place.

A man named AUGUSTUS MILLER was brought before Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday morning, charged with enticing a soldier to desert. The proof did not sustain the charge, and the prisoner was discharged.

ALBERT M. PALMER was yesterday released from Fort Lafayette upon giving bail in the sum of $10,000. ANDREW BLEAKLEY and HENRY SMITH became his sureties.

All the New-England colleges are acknowledging the receipt of donations. At Bowdoin College commencement last week, the President announced that $10,000 had been given to the college by two gentlemen, whose names he did not mention, and $50,000 by Mr. H. H. BOODY, of New-York. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says. "Prof. H. H. BOODY, formerly professor in the college, now of New-York, has made the princely donation of $50,000 to the college, the largest ever made—larger than that made by the founder of the college, whose name it bears, based on these conditions: that the college shall be decidedly orthodox in its management and teaching; that it shall be decidedly Congregational as Yale, Dartmouth and Amherst; that the term "Orthodox Congregational' shall be defined in writing and put on record; that the trustees, overseers and professors, or a majority of them, shall be decided Congregationalists, and satisfactory to the denomination in the State. The donation was accepted to-day on the above terms, trustees were elected, a professor of divinity appointed, and Bowdoin College takes her place among the decided denominational colleges of the land."

CALVIN ALBUS, of Belfast and the Seventh Maine, is both lucky and plucky. While advancing upon the rebel fortifications near Petersburgh the other day, he received no less than fifteen bullets through his clothes without having a scratch. As he mounted the breastworks a ball struck his skull, and glancing off, left him senseless on the ground. While lying there no less than four charges back and forth were made over his body, and to finish him somebody hit him on the head with a musket. Every one supposing him dead, he lay for some hours, but, finally reviving, was sent home to the Augusta hospital; but he was bound he wouldn't stay, and got as far as Baltimore on his way back to the army, when a surgeon, seeing his unfit condition, sent him back.

The Providence *Journal* says: A correspondent in Killingly writes that no grasshoppers have been seen in that part of the country this Summer. We don't see how the general advance in rents and provisions could affect them, and they would not be afraid of the draft here, although the big ones would hardly escape the sweeping conscription of the South; so we think it must be the long drouht that has driven away these insects that are sometimes very destructive. The turkeys will miss them.

The Providence *Journal* cuts down its exchange and its free list, and begs that those who have heretofore come on the latter, won't think that now they must subscribe, because at the present price of the white paper, a subscription is not a favor.

We learn, says the Louisville *Democrat* of Aug. 2, that Gen. BURBRIDGE has sent a detail of Federal soldiers to Scott County with a captured guerrilla, with orders to take him to the spot where ROBINSON was murdered, and there execute him. On the same day a captured guerrilla was sent to Pleasureville to be executed on the spot where JENKINS shot Mr. SPARKS. We also understand that two guerrillas have been sent to Lexington for trial.

In Springfield, Mass., the wells on the low ground were nearly dry during the past month, while those on Armory Hill had as much, and some of them more, water than usual. A subject for wise men to consider.

The venerable Ex-President DAY, of Yale College, entered his 92d year Wednesday, having been born August 3, 1773. A number of gentlemen, among whom was Prof. SILLIMAN, embraced the occasion to call upon him.

Litchfield, Conn., has voted $500 to each man who shall volunteer or provide a substitute, which, including the State bounty, gives the principal $800. Liberal.

Business at the Produce Exchange on Saturdays was on a restricted scale; prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were essentially unchanged. Cotton was active and dearer. General merchandise was quiet. The freight market was moderately active and steady, with six hundred and twenty-three vessels of all classes in port.

A Home for Disabled Soldiers.

It would be worth while for those who have been earnest in urging on public attention the necessity of providing a permanent Home for Disabled Soldiers, to go round among them, and learn what the soldiers themselves think of the matter. It is easy enough, we apprehend, to get at an average opinion without going beyond the limits of New-York. The writer hereof, for several months past, has made it a regular practice, whenever the opportunity presented itself, to get into conversation with wounded or disabled soldiers, with the view to draw them on to the subject, by speaking of the provisions made in other countries for public servants of their class.

The result of these conversations, in nine out of ten cases, has been to elicit an opinion by no means favorable to the proposed benevolent enterprise. Our experience may have been unfortunate. We may have lighted on an exceptional class of invalided soldiers. Or we may not have embraced in the inquest—informal as it has been—a wide enough range of cases, to enable us to eliminate the actual facts of the case. But, such as it was, our inquiry pointed most distinctly to but one conclusion, that the bulk of our disabled soldiers here, at least, look with most indifferent favor upon the proposal to make a permanent disposition of their lives and fortunes in a Public Home.

The causes which underlie this disposition and temper are not so inscrutable but one may readily get at them.

The oldest of our war-worn veterans (we speak of age in the service), and those of them who have seen the hardest campaigning, have not been long enough under the rigid discipline of military life to have become weaned from their former home associations, from the freedom—one may say from the license as applied to many—of early habits; and from that easy confidence which belongs to the American—as distinct from any other people on the face of the globe—that a living can always be had; that no one starves here from hunger; that in some way the means of getting along will always be had. With this natural habit of estimating the difficulties of life, and the means by which they may be overcome, there creeps over the disabled veteran the conviction that life in a soldier's home is subject to restraints which make its endurance a penalty, which impart to its subjects a character at variance with that of free citizenship, and which, therefore, imply more or less of degradation. The large proportion of them—we may say, indeed, all of them of American birth or of early American training—have been unused, like the German or French or English recruits to regard life as a struggle primarily for bread and butter, or rather for bread without butter. The American knows nothing of the overwhelming joy with which the European or British Islander contemplates the possibility of a good bellyfull. The childhood of the commonest of these disabled soldiers of ours has been passed amid a profusion, which his class in the Old World might have dreamt of in visionary and ecstatic hours, but which they could only have witnessed at a distance, at the rarest of intervals, as when the Squire or Baron's eldest hope came of age, and the peasantry or villagers were invited to gorge for one blessed afternoon. For such a class—for those belonging to it, who have gone through a long military career, under an absolutely rigid system, with no superfluous commissariat like ours, who have lived in the camp long enough—as nine-tenths of them do—to forget or be forgotten at home, and who have suffered, withal, disabling wounds in the field, a soldier's hospitium is a glory which they anticipate with an equal share of hope and pride. It presents itself to them as the crowning joy of their career as servants of the State, and casts a light upon their path, for which no other possible provision could compensate.

After this country has gone through long years, or more properly, long ages of political change, of revolution and of centralized administration; after its inhabitants, in some unknown period of the future, shall have begun to jostle against each other as they do in the overcrowded States of Central and Western Europe; after all the public lands have been used up to feed the home population; and after commercial enterprise shall have begun to look for a supply of breadstuffs for the countless crowds occupying the over-populated plains of Illinois, Kansas, Idaho and Oregon, along the banks of the Amoor—we may then begin to find out the analogies between social and military life here and in Europe. Till then we need not, unless by way of speculative amusement, attempt to square our business by the same rules. Our people are different, by the very conditions of their birth and its surroundings; and our schemes, whether of philanthropic or any other enterprise, must start on a different basis.

Rebel Shooting with the Long Bow.

Our people complain sometimes of the innumerable rumors which are daily set afloat, and the impossibility of putting reliance upon statements made. It must be confessed that there is some ground for the complaint. But we can give them on this point the same consolation that we can in reference to the high price of flour, viz.: advise them to think how much worse off they would be if they were in Richmond instead of New-York. For certainly there hardly could be another place where the people fill their bellies with the east wind of rumor, in default of the solid provender of fact, to that degree that they seem to do in Richmond.

We find, for instance, the following choice morsels of news lately distributed in the rebel capital: The rebel troops, "with the aid of 15,000 Maryland Secessionists," had taken and then occupied the City of Baltimore, and great was the rejoicing thereat. All the stores were being removed from Alexandria and Washington, and all the public documents of every kind. Nor was this mere rumor—mere camp talk or city gossip. It was "obtained from gentlemen who had visited Washington, and whose veracity was unquestionable." Next, Forts Lincoln and Stevens, in front of Washington, had been taken, and by 10 o'clock at night Washington itself was captured, although with a rebel loss of seven thousand men. And to crown all the news from Georgia, was that HOOKER'S corps had crossed the Chattahoochee, but had been driven back by HARDEE with great loss.

Such a dish of news ought to have satisfied the appetites of the most voracious rebels in Richmond, and possibly it would have done so if there had been any element of substantiality in it. But presently the rebel papers were compelled to announce the retreat of their forces from Maryland, and away went Baltimore, Fort Lincoln, Fort Stevens, the public documents, the stores in Alexandria and the fifteen thousand Maryland Secessionits—all in a lump. But the ground was all ready for a fresh supply of rumors as baseless and extravagant as the others, prominent among which were the complete closing of the James River by batteries at Harrison's Landing, so as to prevent any egress of our fleet.

Some correspondents with SHERMAN'S army have told wonderful stories of a Whitworth rifle, whose range was unheard of and its accuracy in proportion, which the rebel sharpshooters were supplied with at a cost of $1,500 a piece. We believe the rifle turned out to be a myth; but for range, at least, we would like to back the long bow which these Richmond rebels draw, and whose shots are sure to become more remarkable as events come upon them with heavier pressure, against any weapon of ancient or modern times.

Cession of Sardinia to France.

Again the cession of Sardinia to France is spoken of. This question was first broached in the columns of an Italian journal—it is now revived in those of a French cotemporary, and some of the leading Transalpine journals have become, not unnaturally, alarmed at so very suspicious a circumstance. They do not hesitate, indeed, to declare their belief in the existence of a plot between the oracle at the Tuileries and the Government at Turin for the carrying out of the project. Even CAVOUR, they assert, was at one time favorable to the sale of Sardinia, provided a good price could be got for it, and the men who disposed of Savoy and Nice can hardly be trusted in such a matter. Under some pretext or other, too, all the Italian soldiers and officials are being removed from the island, and everything indicates that an act of treachery is in contemplation. But it is not exactly for the sale and purchase of Sardinia that NAPOLEON and the Turin Cabinet are now in treaty. The Italian King, according to our authorities, having eschewed the aid of revolution, and the instrumentality of arms, for the recovery of Rome, has no alternative save to let things remain in *statu quo*, or to offer some equivalent to the French Emperor which might induce him to withdraw his troops from the "Eternal City." The possession of Rome being indispensable to the maintenance of VICTOR EMANUEL'S prestige, and the integrity of his Kingdom, he has determined to embrace the latter horn of the dilemma rather than the former, and so Sardinia is to be transferred to NAPOLEON in consideration of his recalling the French garrison from Italy, and leaving the old Pope to his fate.

Now, it is possible that all these surmises touching the existence and objects of the plot in question may be well founded, but it is also possible that the contrary may be the case. The French Emperor would be doubtless most anxious to acquire possession of the great island of Sardinia, because of the commanding position which it would give him in the Mediterranean, but he would hardly consent to stipulate to abandon the Pontiff in order to obtain it. The Italian Government might be willing enough to exchange Sardinia for the Papal capital, but would it not be fairer to offer the *quid pro quo* to PIUS himself, rather than to LOUIS NAPOLEON?

His Holiness is, in fact, the proper party to whom the offer should be made. He would be, certainly, entitled to compensation for the surrender of Rome, and the large and fertile island of Sardinia would fully indemnify him for the sacrifice. Would it not then be worth the while of the Cabinet of King VICTOR to tempt him with this alluring bait? Could they but induce the Pope to accept their terms, and to make an exchange of the "Eternal City" for the Mediterranean isle, the Roman difficulty would be set at rest forever, and the Italian Kingdom would be complete and consolidated from the Alps to Cape Spartivento. From such a compromise, not only would these advantages accrue to Italy, but by it the French army of occupation would be got rid of, since, were the Pope once willing to abandon Rome, NAPOLEON would no longer have a pretext for retaining possession of it.

Instead, therefore, of seeking to propitiate the French Emperor by giving him a bargain of Sardinia, the Cabinet of Turin should hold a hard grip of that island, and lose no opportunity of pressing its acceptance on the Pope, in lieu of Rome. For if they can only induce His Holiness to make the exchange, they will obtain deliverance from Pope and Emperor together, which is, of course, the great *desideratum*. Even if the Pope rejected the bargain—as he probably would—there would be no harm in making him the offer.

America in Germany.

Our Paris correspondent mentioned, yesterday, a pleasing circumstance connected with a hasty visit he had just made to Germany. Going from Paris, where little or no sympathy is heard for the Union cause, where the imperialist journals teach the people that the American Government is on the verge of ruin, and where American stocks are unknown, it was like a sudden change from darkness into light to find himself in the midst of many hundreds of bankers and brokers screaming themselves hoarse over American stocks, in a place (Frankfort-on-the-Maine) where more American stocks are bought and sold in one day than of all the European stocks combined, and where such an interest is felt in the national cause that the agency of the ERLANGERS in the Confederate Loan is charged against that house as almost a crime! These Federal bonds were bought in most part by permanent holders, and not by speculators—by people who pay little attention to the fluctuations of war, because they have confidence in the future of the Union, and find this the best investment for their surplus funds. Nevertheless, the "bulls" and "bears" of the Frankfort Bourse speculate largely in these stocks on their own account, and appear to be quite as sensitive to small events as the same class of gentlemen on other Exchanges. Our correspondent went on to give the assurance that in the present situation of affairs at Frankfort, a loan of a hundred millions could be negotiated there by the American Government at a day's notice.

This is certainly gratifying. It but bears out what we have heard from many other sources, and what, indeed, appears by the demand for American Stocks in this market on foreign account. Nearly the whole of the European demand is from Germany. Our correspondent said that the pains taken by our efficient Consul-General at Frankfort (Mr. MURPHY) "to keep the German public well-informed on the progress of events in the United States, has contributed powerfully to this popularity of American stocks at the leading German Exchange, and we are taught by his efforts how easy it is, with a little well-directed and truthful publicity, to keep public opinion in the right track." This compliment we believe to be justly paid; but the popularity of our stocks among the middle-class people of Germany, is also due in a great measure, we fancy, to the favorable representations of the strength and resources of the United States sent from this country by the patriotic and true-hearted Germans who have a residence and a home among us.

While such a noble confidence in the future of this republic and its financial honor is exhibited in Germany, we are almost ashamed to think of the lack of manly faith exhibited by American-born people in our own midst.

The Privileges of French Litterateurs.

Under the Bonaparte *régime* the rights of French authors and their publishers are no more respected than those of French editors. A case has recently been decided in the First Chamber of the *Cour Imperiale*, which shows this. The Duke D'AUMALE, eldest son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, having, to while away the dreariness of exile, written a "History of the House of CONDE during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," arranged with M. LEVY, a Parisian publisher, for the bringing out of the first volume of the work. There was no attempt at concealment from the outset. The publisher and his printer had scrupulously fulfilled all the formalities required by the laws on the press. Two copies had been deposited in the Department of the Interior, and the proof sheets and revises had passed backward and forward from Paris to London, and from London to Paris, without any objection or impediment on the part of the Post-office authorities—without any indication that the printing and publication of the book would be interfered with. When some four thousand volumes had been printed, however, the Prefect of Police, by order of M. DE PERSIGNY, suddenly sent his emissaries to the printing-office, and carried off the whole lot to a cellar of his prefecture, where for nearly two years they have remained under lock and key. Soon after, the Duke D'AUMALE and his publisher took legal proceedings against the Prefect, in order to compel him to restore the property which he had thus outrageously seized; but the civil Tribunal of the Seine, before which the case was, in the first instance, tried, decided that the act of the Prefect was in conformity with the order of the Minister of the Interior, and that it was therefore justifiable, while, by Article 75 of the Constitution of the year 8, the plaintiffs were debarred from proceeding against an agent of the Government for acts done in the discharge of his official duties, without the authorization of the Council of State. This "authorization" neither the Duke nor M. LEVY had solicited, from the conviction, doubtless, that it would be refused; and so they were not only nonsulted, but compelled to pay costs.

Their next step was to appeal from the decision of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine to the *Cour Imperiale*. The second attempt to obtain justice, however, succeeded no better than the first, the judgment of the higher court being merely a ratification of that already delivered, in consequence of which the appellants are still minus their books, and have no prospect of redress.

The whole matter is most discreditable to the French law and the French Government. A son of that King, in whose reign the ashes of the great NAPOLEON were transported from St. Helena to his beloved France, and consigned to her soil, composes a history of one of the most illustrious houses that even France has ever produced, and intrusts the publication of it to a French bookseller. This history touches not on the revolutionary era, contains not a syllable offensive to any member, living or dead, of the Imperial dynasty, and yet the moment it issues from the press, every copy is seized without warning given, or reason assigned, and immured in the vaults of the Paris Prefecture. If respect for the rights of French citizens could not restrain the Third NAPOLEON from sanctioning this outrage, surely consideration for a fallen adversary should have done so. Yet not only does he forbid it, but when the aggrieved parties seek to compel his guilty minion to make restitution of their property, the recreant Emperor barely allows the culprit to take refuge behind an iniquitous and arbitrary law, the very existence of which was a blot on the escutcheon of French legislators and French jurists. And this miserable policy is pursued by the nephew of his uncle, in order that the exile of a descendant from the ancient Sovereigns of France may be rendered more bitter and painful. *O tempora! O mores!*

Vermont University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

Vermont has, I believe, had the reputation of producing men worth educating rather than that of furnishing the means and institutions required to give such men thorough and liberal culture. Yet he who would choose for himself a place where removed from the noise and bustle of active life, he may drink in the spirit of true classic culture and profound philosophy, could hardly choose more pleasant or advantageous surroundings than those in the midst of which I am writing. This is the broadest and most beautiful part of the valley of Lake Champlain. The lake and the valley, and the Adirondack and Green Mountain ranges, shutting in the view on either hand, present a prospect unsurpassed in the varied scenery of New-England. The town, containing eight or nine thousand inhabitants, is in keeping with the landscapes around it. Everything is neat, tidy, "New-Englandish." The State University, located here, has its commencement exercises the present week, and to-day is commencement day. It is not a matter-of-course compliment when I say that I have been much interested in these exercises. Those who have an interest in educational matters are aware that this institution has been known as aiming to sustain a high reputation for philosophical teaching. It is a somewhat popular impression that this has been pushed too far, by the instructors here, and that a more practical and less speculative course of study would be better for the students. From the exercises to which I have listened, it is, I think, fair to conclude that the training here is somewhat peculiar, whether superior or inferior to that of other similar institutions. The students show that they have been taught to think; but it is no disparagement to say that the graces of oratory and rhetoric are not much valued or sought after. All aim to be cool, calm and philosophical, and they succeed pretty well in the effort. For one class of minds, it is apparent that no training could be better than this discipline, which compels men to think, and to rely upon their thinking rather than any external accomplishments. Whether such discipline is the best for all classes of minds, is understood here to be a question at issue between the University and the people, or many of the people of the State. The institution seems to say to the student, that the acquirement of a high degree of culture and the possession of a true philosophic spirit should be sought after, as in themselves an end, and the highest worldly attainment. The people here, as in other States, demand that education shall be a means rather than an end, and ask that their whole educational system shall be modified so as to accord with this view. Admitting the importance of maintaining a meditative scholarly spirit, so far as may be, in the midst of the intensest practical life of Americans, the proposition, as this University puts it, is still doubted. It is proposed to combine something of a practicable nature with this scholastic element. Arrangements have been made in pursuance of State legislative enactment, by which it is proposible or perhaps certain, that the Agricultural College to be founded in this State, in pursuance of act of Congress granting lands to the several States for such a purpose, shall be located here, as a branch or department of the University. If properly subordinated, it is believed that this will give an impulse to the educational power of the University, and mark an era in its history.

The commencement exercises of the week began last Sabbath afternoon. Prof. SHEDD, of Union Theological Seminary, a graduate of the University and formerly a teacher here, delivered the Baccalaureate discourse. He chose as his text Romans 7-10: "*And the commandment which was ordained unto life I found to be unto death.*" The aim of the discourse was to show how the moral law which, framed to govern and guide man in a state of innocence, and was life to him in such a state, becomes death to him now that he is fallen. As all things move harmoniously and in beautiful order, in accordance with law in the material world, so would it have been in the moral and spiritual world had man remained in a state of innocency. As it is now, however, this law works death to fallen man. It speaks to him in the voice of duty accusing him, and it restrains him by the power of conscience. He is thus subject to a law which he has violated, to which he is opposed, which is stronger than he, and which cannot be altered or repealed. How can these forces thus opposing one another be harmonised? The law cannot be changed, and there is but one way beside—man must be regenerated. When his nature is so changed that he delights in the law, then there is accord and harmony, and not till then. A scrupulous observance of the requirements of duty without such change, is simply restraint; but when corrupt nature has been regenerated so as to delight in the very thing which the law requires, then there is freedom. The great error of supposing that a high degree of intellectual culture, elevated moral sentiment and admiration for goodness may take the place of regeneration and effect man's salvation, is an error into which educated men are especially liable to fall. Natural, rather than revealed religion is likely to attract him. He has so many resources by by means of which he may render his life an elysium of intellectual and aesthetic enjoyment, that the temptation to rest content with this is very strong. The religious truth which one thus content neglects, however, will soon find him out, and roll upon his soul its burden of unrest. It will reveal the emptiness of his enjoyments, and even to himself the barrenness of his life. True contentment can be gained by no evasion, but by accepting the humbling truths of the gospel.

The beauty and excellence of this discourse consisted in the profoundness of the thought, the simplicity of the language, and an unaffected manner of delivery somewhat unusual. The treatment of the subject was not and did not aim to be comprehensive, but lucid and attractive.

On Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON delivered a discourse before the society for religious inquiry. He selected as a text, 1st Corinthians, xii., 4, 5, 6, "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit," &c. He presented as his proposition the statement that variety in unity and unity under variety, are related principles, and are in order to the aggressive progress of the Church of Christ. He illustrated the relation of these principles by referring to and tracing at some length the generalizations of the sciences, showing how a large class of phenomena are in every science grouped under a single principle or law. Turning from the illustration thus presented, the Bible was spoken of as a further illustration of the same principles of variety and unity. Although written by many different authors, at different times, and in different languages, it is a unit in its spirit and aim. In conclusion, the growth of the church in all its denominations and departments of effort, acting separately and yet related as parts of the great whole, was dwelt upon.

On Tuesday Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, addressed the Phi Beta Kappa. He spoke of the evident designs of Providence in regard to our country at the present time. He believed it to be its

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Seeking to triumph in the present struggle, and to regain its power over the continent. As indicating that such is our destiny, he spoke at length first of our territorial unity; second of unity of race, and third of unity of civilization. Territorial unity was all that could be desired; unity of race by assimilation of those who have come to our shores, was all that could be deemed essential; but in unity of civilization there has been a failure. The contest between two diverse civilizations is now in progress and will be decided in favor of the true civilization which gives freedom to all.

On Tuesday, also, obituary discourses were held on the late President WHEELER by Dr. TRACY, of Boston; on the late President PEASE by Rev. Dr. [illegible]. These were listened to with intense interest, the memory of those to whom they related being still fresh in the minds of the hearers.

To-day (commencement day) has been a day of enjoyment to those who have attended the exercises. More than the usual number of the alumni have been present at this commencement, and more than ordinary interest, it is said, has attended the reunion of classes and the various society celebrations. The interest felt in this State in the agricultural college project and in connection with the University has, in part, given occasion to this unusual interest.

Williams College Commencement.

GENEROUS DONATIONS—DEGREES CONFERRED.

In the Boston *Journal* we find the following items regarding the proceedings at Williams College, during the commencement week, at the Alumni Meeting: President HOPKINS made some remarks in relation to the financial condition of the institution, and said that he had received a letter from Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge, Collector of the port of Boston, placing $25,000 at the disposal of the college. The announcement was received with cheers, and a vote of thanks to Mr. GOODRICH was passed. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, proposed to be one to make up the desired sum of $110,000 for the full endowment of the institution, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions in its behalf.

The committee appointed to erect a monument on the college grounds to those of the graduates who had fallen in the present war, submitted a beautiful design from Mr. J. R. RICHARDS, of this city—a column twenty feet in height, surmounted with a bronze statue of a soldier, to cost about $2,000 without the statue. It will be of the same blue marble of which the chapel is constructed, and will be erected in front of that building by the roadside on the brow of the hill.

The oration in the afternoon was by ex Prof GRIFFIN, of Williamstown. It was an able and interesting review of "The difficulties which have attended the Progress of Science and Letters," and exhibited wide culture and reflection, and a polished yet graphic style. Following the oration came a pleasant, sprightly poem by Rev. J. AMBROSE WRIGHT, of Illinois, the theme of which was "Success."

This year is made a new one in the college history from the organization of the "Gamma" chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, to the choice circle of which all the members of the old classes back to 1817 who bore off the college honors were admitted. Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, of Cambridge, of the class of 1817, being chosen President for the ensuing year.

During the day, there were several very interesting meetings of the old classes, with suppers, speeches and other things very lively and entertaining. In the evening, notwithstanding the rain and darkness, the village church was filled with a gay young audience, on the occasion of the prize rhetorical exhibition, in which four members of the three lower classes contending for prizes in the delivery of original orations.

The speaking by the select of the graduating class with music, prayer, a dinner, and degrees scattered along through, comprised the exercises of "commencement" proper on Wednesday. The graduating class has had, in all, eighty different members; but so many have fallen behind or fallen away, or gone to the war, that it graduates only forty-five, among whom are many excellent, prominent scholars and men. The honorary degrees as announced were received with applause, particularly the LL. D. to Gen. BUTLER. They were as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell; Stephen J. Field, Judge of United States Supreme Court of California.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Theron B. Hawkes, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Simeon H. Calhoun, Missionary to Syria; Rev. Lowell Smith, Missionary at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Master of Arts—Rev. John Randall, of Madura, India; Henry M. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass; Joseph G. Scott, of Westfield, Mass.

A new building, to be the finest and largest of the college structures, is now being fast pushed to completion. It is located across the street from the new Chapel and Alumni Hall, just above the old chapel, and is to be devoted to a chemical laboratory and lecture room, and an extensive, well-appointed gymnasium. It is of the early English style of architecture, designed and superintended by Mr. RICHARDS, of this city, and the same blue marble or limestone as in that of the new chapel, and which is quarried near Williamstown, is being used in its construction. The whole is the gift of Hon. Mr. GOODRICH, who, as mentioned above, has this year made another and about an equal gift of $25,000 to the cash funds of the college. Such munificence is princely indeed.

The Society of Alumni chose OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of State, to deliver the oration for next year, with Judge JOHN WELLS, of Springfield, as his substitute. The new Chapter of PHI BETA KAPPA is a munificence of a part in next year's festivals, and proposes to take Monday of commencement week for an oration by Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD, of this city, or Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of this city, and a poem by Rev. A. L. STONE, of this, or WM. C. BRYANT, of New-York. They also appointed a committee to procure and erect a monument to Rev. Dr. GRIFFIN, the predecessor of Dr. HOPKINS as the President of the College, in the Missionary Park Cemetery. The natural history collection of the college has gained an interesting feature in a cast of the skeleton of the celebrated Methegarium in the British Museum.

Rebel versus "Yankee Barbarity."

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following statement, composed of facts which have been thoroughly investigated and established, I desire to offer as a parallel to any of the many false accounts of "Yankee barbarity" published in the Southern papers.

One month ago to-day, a sick and wearied soldier, a straggler from the army under Gen. MEADE, was halted near the residence of Mr. BUSH, an obscure locality sixteen miles from this place, by a small party of rebel soldiers. He was ordered in a peremptory manner to deliver over his money and valuables (highwayman-like.) As he was defenceless, he appealed in pleading language to their feelings, stating that he had just received his bounty money and wished to send it to his wife and children. He parleyed too long. One of the inhuman wretches shot him through the body, and he died the following night. The soldier who shot him was named TREADWELL. Mrs. WARREN, a kind and humane lady, (unlike the other ladies at the house,) attended the wounded soldier until his death, and was rewarded by the gasping gratitude of the poor dying "Yankee." The name of the murdered soldier was CHARLES LANGDON, formerly in business at No. 200 (and some figure unknown) Front-street, New-York.

TREADWELL has since been wounded by one of our men. Should he be captured and hung by authority, what a cry of *retaliation* would emanate from the voracious Richmond press.

C.

Blackberries for Soldiers.

MATTITUCK, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper an appeal "For the Sick Soldiers," wishing all to send blackberry cordial or brandy. I am boarding at this place, and with the assistance of the (loyal) inhabitants, can send from sixty to eighty quarts of Lawton's a week as long as they last—say two weeks. We cannot make cordial or brandy, but we can send the berries fresh and sound wherever directed.

Will you please inform me by return mail? And if you insert in your valuable paper the information desired, I have no doubt others would do as we wish to.

J. P. W.

[*Answer.*—We have no information as to whom blackberries may be sent in this City, as offered, but we solicit a reply to the above from any one who knows.—ED. TIMES.]

A Correction.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a critical notice which appeared in yesterday's TIMES of my "Summer Cruise on the Coast of New-England," and in which there are some kind remarks about me personally, it is stated inadvertantly, of course, that I am "now conductor of a leading *Democratic* journal in Western New-York." As I have many personal friends who are habitual readers of the TIMES, I am unwilling to let this accidental imputation on my political fidelity go uncontradicted. The journal of which I am editor, the Rochester *Democrat*, has nothing "Democratic" about it, in the partisan sense of that much-abused term, but is thoroughly Republican, and has been so from the foundation of the Republican party, in the formation of which in this State it took a leading part.

ROBERT CARTER.

Important Decision Concerning Drawbacks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, asking permission to increase the rate of drawbacks on articles manufactured wholly of imported materials which have paid duty under the joint resolution of April 29, 1864.

The resolution referred to having added fifty per cent. to the rate of duty, it is obviously proper that the drawback allowance on manufactured articles made from materials which have paid such additional duty be proportionately increased.

You are, therefore, authorized in all such cases, to add fifty per cent. to the rate of drawback allowed under former instructions, subject to the usual deduction. Respectfully yours,

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Collector of Boston.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition into the Interior—Five Counties Visited—Property Captured—North Carolina Loyalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

An expedition extemporized from the forces of this district, commanded by Brig.-Gen. VOGDES, was sent into North Carolina on the 28th ult., and has just returned after a very severe march through the interior of the State, and experiencing a degree of hospitality from the people such as our troops have not met with anywhere since the war began. The force consisted of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry, Col. N. B. LORD, formerly of the Thirty-fifth New-York Infantry; the First United States Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. DIMON; the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard, Col. SAGE, and the Eighth New-York Independent Battery, Capt. FITCH—the whole under the command of Col. LORD. The column proceeded direct to Elizabeth City, where it was divided into detachments, distinct districts being assigned to each Commander for the operation of his troops. Lieut.-Col. EVANS, of the Twentieth Cavalry, scoured the southeastern portion of the State, while Maj. GATES, of the same regiment, directed his course farther into the interior. Both officers were eminently successful in capturing horses, wagons, mules, cotton and tobacco, the spoils amounting, in the aggregate, to one hundred and twenty horses, thirty mules, thirty-seven bales of cotton, ten boxes of tobacco, three thousand yards of cotton cloth and a great number of carts and wagons.

The counties visited were Chowan, Pasquatank, Gates, Perquimmons and Camden, and the expedition derives its importance, in a great degree, from the evidences of loyalty it developed in the people of the old North State. Col. LORD assures me that there is more genuine devotion, to-day, to the Union, among the people of the section he visited than among some portions of the North. Everywhere the troops were welcomed with the greatest demonstrations of delight—the houses of the citizens were thrown open to the officers, to whom as generous a hospitality was extended as the diminished means of the inhabitants would allow. The expressions of loyalty he heard were as gratifying as they were surprising, and the hope was expressed that our troops had come down to stay and protect them from the rapacity and cruelty of the rebels, of whom they stand in great dread.

The election for Governor will take place this month, the candidates being Gov. VANCE and JOHN N. HOLDEN, the latter being run as the Peace candidate. The people are, however, suspicious of HOLDEN. They say he was an original Secessionist, while VANCE was not; and in the event of the smallest success of the rebel armies, will be just as decided a rebel as JEFF. DAVIS himself. They believe VANCE to be a man of no very decided views on either side, and quite as likely to advance their cause in the event of Federal successes as HOLDEN. The people with whom Col. LORD conversed are, therefore, disinclined to vote for either of the candidates, though if they felt certain of HOLDEN's loyalty, they would vote for him in a body, and elect him beyond a doubt. It is thought that even with the disadvantages against him—the present opposition of JEFF. DAVIS, and his semi-secesh attitude—HOLDEN will be elected by a small majority.

The people parted with regret from their property, but felt pleased to know it fell into the hands of representatives of that good old Union they longed so much to see restored. The rebels had long preyed upon them—disregarding not only the doctrine of State rights, but the right of property also—and if they had to be plundered, they preferred to see their substance applied to a furtherance of their political views.

In organizing the expedition Gen. VOGDES could not have intrusted its execution to a more prudent or capable Commander than Col. LORD. X.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Fight near Helena—Particulars of the Repulse of our Forces.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

HELENA, Ark., Tuesday, July 26—P. M.

You have doubtless heard that we are engaged with the rebels, in order to ascertain the force and design of the enemy. Yesterday Gen. BUFORD sent out a reconnoitering party of 280 men of the Thirty-sixth United States colored infantry, 80 of the Sixtieth, and one section of Capt. LEMBEK's colored battery, all under the command of Col. W. S. BROOKS, of the Fifty-sixth, with orders to cross Big Creek (which is eighteen miles due west of this place) at Wallace's Ferry, and coöperate with Maj. E. CARMICHAEL, of the Tenth Illinois, commanding, who left at the same time with 150 men, his regiment dropping down in a steamer below Old Town, and marching to Sim's Ferry on Big Creek, to pass through Ironton and coöperate with Col. BROOKS.

All moved as designed. The infantry and artillery crossed Big Creek at 5 o'clock this forenoon, and learned that Col. DOBBINS was near them with three regiments, estimated at 1,500 men. BROOKS recrossed, DOBBINS crossing lower down and before him, and attacked him in front and on his right flank with vigor at 7 o'clock A. M. The assault was bravely resisted for three and a half hours against this great odds, when Major CARMICHAEL, who heard cannonading, recrossed Big Creek, swimming his horses to this side and made a forced march, arriving at a critical moment when DOBBINS had marshaled his reserves and was about to make a final charge on our exhausted forces. Col. BROOKS and Surgeon J. C. STODDARD, of the Fifty-sixth, Capt. J. F. LEMBECK, of Battery E, Second United States Colored Light Artillery, and Lieut. THEODORE W. PRATT, Adjutant of the Sixtieth United States Colored Infantry, were killed. Lieut. ADDISON B. CRANE, of the Fifty-sixth was severely wounded.

CARMICHAEL charged right through DOBBINS' lines, and at once changed the fortunes of the day. Our troops immediately assumed the offensive and cut their way through the enemy's lines. Owing to the number of horses and mules killed, they were obliged to leave one caisson, one limber and three wagons, but not until they had set slow matches to the ammunition wagons and blown them to atoms.

The enemy followed our command to within nine miles of this place, where they again attacked us and were again handsomely repulsed. Our whole force returned in high spirits, having successfully combated with more than three times their number, with a loss of about fifty killed and wounded.

Major CARMICHAEL, by his decision and energetic efforts, with his brave men, saved the day. All our troops deserve praise. From prisoners captured I learn but for this reconnoissance DOBBINS would have attacked the plantations below this place at daylight to-morrow, conjointly with Gen. SHELBY's force of about 3,000 to 4,000, on Spring Creek, nineteen miles northwest of here; that DOBBINS would draw out a large part of our forces from this place, and SHELBY, at that time, was to attack Helena, coming through the hills from the northwest. All officers estimate the enemy's loss at about 150 killed and wounded. Our artillery was nobly served by its brave Commander, who has given his life to his country. In the loss of Col. BROOKS the army and country will mourn a brave and gallant officer. Other officers who were killed died at the post of duty, leaving behind them spotless reputations.

The command came in at 5 P.M., under Lieut.-Col. M. REED, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment.

Gen. BUFORD, immediately upon hearing the report of fighting on the Little Rock road, marched out with infantry, artillery and cavalry. He is on the alert, and where there is anything to be done the General is to be found.

If the rebels, fifteen hundred strong, cannot compete with less than four hundred colored men in an open field, they may have their doubts about taking this strongly fortified city.

When the official reports come in, we may be able to give you more particulars.

The War in Mississippi.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF GEN. DENNIS' RAID.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican*, (rebel,) of recent date contains the following account of the expedition, which was sent out from Vicksburgh:

"The Yankee forces were under command of Gen. DENNIS. They entered Jackson Tuesday evening, and remained until Wednesday evening, when they moved out from town on the Clinton road. At this point, McGUIRK's regiment of GHOLSON's troops charged them late in the evening. The Yankees took position in BURNETT's field, where our forces attacked them early Thursday morning, and fought them for about three hours. The Yankees then moved off in the direction of Clinton, followed by our forces on either flank, and when within a mile of Clinton, Col. W. W. LOWRY's regiment made a gallant charge to capture a battery, but were compelled to retire without effecting their object. In this charge the regiment lost two Captains killed and one mortally wounded, beside a large number of other officers and men, and Gen. GHOLSON also received two flesh wounds as he rode up to order a retreat. In the fights in BARNETT's field we lost six or eight killed and about twenty-five wounded. The Yankees left eleven dead and ten or fifteen wounded on the field, and it is supposed they carried off quite a number of their wounded. We also captured twenty-five or thirty prisoners.

Gen. GHOLSON's men and horses, having traveled three days and nights and gone thirty-six hours without food, were completely broken down, and could not follow the retreating foe beyond Clinton. SCOTT's cavalry, however, continued the pursuit, and heavy firing was heard beyond Clinton late in the evening.

Our loss between Johnson and Clinton is estimated, by those who went over the field, about seventy or eighty men killed and wounded and the Yankee loss fully equal, if not more than ours.

The enemy's force is estimated at 2,000 to 5,000, or about two to our one. They took off almost every negro in Jackson, little and big, old and young; but beyond that they committed no depradations whatever.

We think it a disgrace to the State of Mississippi and the Confederate Government that this little squad of Yankees was permitted to penetrate to the capital of the State, and return to Vicksburgh almost without molestation.

We have met and conversed freely with several officers who were in the fight, and all seem to think that it was a very badly managed affair on the part of Gen. ADAMS. The charge near Clinton was made by 110 men of LOWRY's regiment, on a Yankee battery, supported by four regiments of infantry. They charged through an open field to within twenty steps of the battery, when they were ordered to retreat, after having lost 35 men, killed and wounded. Why this unfortunate charge was made by Gen. ADAMS, without any support from the balance of his command, was a matter of great surprise to all present, and it is equally surprising that every man in the charge was not killed. A participant says he can only account for the escape by the fact that the Yankees were terribly frightened and shot over them. Gen. GHOLSON led the charge, and acted throughout with conspicuous gallantry.

Brig.-Gen. S. J. GHOLSON was wounded in the right arm and shoulder severely.

Total—Killed, 3; wounded, 69; missing, 3.

A RAID.

Another Yankee force crossed Big Black on Sunday. On Monday night they camped at Dillon's, eight miles southwest of Raymond, and on Tuesday morning they were reported going in the direction of Utica. At last accounts yesterday morning, they were in the neighborhood of Utica, 2,000 strong, and our forces under SCOTT, WOOD, POWERS and MOORMAN, about 1,300 or 1,500 strong, were in their front and rear.

Their object, we think, is to steal cotton, as they are said to have a very long wagon train, and there is a large amount of cotton in the neighborhood of Utica and Dry Grove.

The same paper contains an account of a serious railroad accident, as follows:

"About 3 o'clock on the 14th, between Demopolis and Meridian, on the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad, and while the train was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour, the ladies' car became detached from its coupling, and was precipitated over an embankment about twenty feet in heighth.

Over twenty persons, mostly ladies, were injured by the accident, and the only wonder is, no lives were lost."

Among the passengers injured were Mrs. Gen. WIRT ADAMS, who was hurt on her head. Her three children were also badly bruised.

Mrs. Gen. MILES was also wounded in the thigh, supposed seriously. A long list of names of others is given, who were more or less seriously wounded.

AN INDIAN WAR.

Two Hundred and Sixty Head of Stock Taken from Fort Larned—Two Men Scalped Alive and Three others Wounded—Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes Making War in Earnest.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

FORT LARNED, Thursday, July 21.

Col. Vaughan:

Since coming to this place, about the first of last June, I have written several letters, among others, one to His Excellency, THOMAS CARNEY, Governor of Arkansas, detailing the situation of affairs at this post, and my reasons for believing that several Indian tribes, including the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches and a part of the Arapahoes, had resolved to wage war on the whites. On the morning of the 17th of July, (Sunday,) portions of the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches came to the post, as they had been doing for several days, to get provisions—over ten thousand dollars' worth were issued to them by the commander of the post, within the past few days. Soon after dinner, I, acting officer of the day, was looking for a white, said to be a prisoner among them. While I was there, a Kiowa chief, SATANK, shot at a sentinel, slightly cutting his arm with an arrow, and gave the signal to run off the stock from the post. I had a fair opportunity of seeing that all the different tribes obeyed the signal. I made my way into the post, not knowing but a shower of arrows would pass through every step that I made.

One hundred and twenty-seven horses belonging to the Colarado Battery, 47 Government mules, 60 horses and mules belonging to the sutler and others, the beef herd and some private cattle, were captured by them within a quarter of a mile of the post.

Soon we were completely invested by the Indians. They burned the bridge over Pawnee Fork, distant only a mile and a half. A party was sent, under Lieut. EAYRE, to attack and destroy the Kiowa lodges, not more than three miles distant, but before they had proceeded half way, some five or six hundred Indian warriors took a position to cut them off, while two or three hundred took position in their front. Of course, the party had to fall back. Some skirmishing ensued, when darkness closed the operations of the day. On Monday morning, soon after daylight, the Indians appeared on all sides. Yesterday, Wednesday, 20th, 400 or 500 appeared again.

On Monday morning of the 18th, a party of about one hundred Indians, principally boys, rode slowly toward a train in front of Capt. O. T. DUNLAP's camp, at Walnut Creek, thirty miles east of here. Arriving at the train, they began saluting and shaking hands in a friendly manner. They proceeded to the rear of the train, and began to shoot and murder the teamsters in the most horrible manner. They killed ten men, scalped two alive, and wounded three others. Capt. DUNLAP, with his company, rushed to the assistance of the train, but soon discovered a large body of Indians, 300 or more, proceeding from the woods of Walnut Creek, with the intention of cutting him off from his fortifications, which compelled him to fall back. He succeeded, however, in driving the party from the train, and saving part of the men and stock.

This party of boys were undoubtedly sent to attack the train for the purpose of drawing the troops out, while the braves would cut them off from their fort and destroy their company. The Arapahoes were engaged in this attack.

The following is a list of the names and residences of those who were scalped alive, killed and wounded:

SCALPED ALIVE.

Allen W. Edwards, (will probably live,) of Kossuth, Desmoines County, Iowa. Robert Magee, of Easton, Kansas, (will not live.) A boy of 13 or 14 years of age.

KILLED AND SCALPED.

William Weddell, Brownsville, Nebraska. Perry Beabee and son, Brownsville, Nebraska. James Lassel, Robert Lucas and Lewis Sampson, Clay County, Missouri. Talbot O. Edwards, Desmoines County, Iowa. Enos Gardner, residence not known. Perry and Charles, negroes from Leavenworth City, killed but not scalped. The killed were buried at Walnut Creek, and those scalped alive are in the hospital at this post; also, James Crockman, Wm. Redding and A. M. Gentry, of Brownsville, Nebraska, wounded.

The savages who committed these outrages were furnished with provisions from this post. Whether the commander was deceived by their professions of friendship, or thought to modify their hostility, or acted in obedience to orders from higher authority, I can't say.

The Cheyennes have two white women prisoners. I have given some of the facts. Many more outrages will be heard of soon. I will only add that the morning reports showed only 75 men fit for duty at this post; Capt. DUNLAP's, at Walnut Creek, about 60, not more, probably less. R. M. FISH.

West Tennessee.

THE CAVALRY FORCE REORGANIZED.

It will be seen by the following order that the cavalry in the District of West Tennessee has been reorganized, and placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. GRIERSON:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In pursuance of Special Orders No. 92 Par. VII, current series, from Headquarters District of West Tennessee, the cavalry serving within the District of West Tennessee, is hereby reorganized, as follows:

FIRST DIVISION—Brig.-Gen. EDW'D HATCH, commanding.

First Brigade—Col. T. P. HERRICK, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding; Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Third Illinois Cavalry, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Twelfth Massachusetts Cavalry.

Second Brigade—Col. E. D. COON, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding; Second Iowa Cavalry, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

SECOND DIVISION—Col. E. F. WINSLOW, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding.

First Brigade—Col. JOSEPH KARGE, Second New-Jersey Cavalry, commanding; Second New-Jersey Cavalry, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

Second Brigade—Col. JOHN W. NOBLE, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding; Third Iowa Cavalry, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

The several division and brigade commanders will organize and announce their Staffs without delay.

By order of Brig.-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.

S. L. WOODWARD, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The Battle near Winchester.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 2.

We have had the privilege of reading a joint letter from two members of Company H, Fifteenth West Virginia Regiment, dated at Hancock, Md., July 29, which gives us some additional information as to the recent fighting around Winchester, Snicker's Gap, &c., only mere meager incidents of which have so far been furnished.

The following is an extract from the letter:

"You will no doubt be surprised to get a letter from us dated at this place, (Hancock.) But we will try briefly to explain. When we left Martinsburgh, we went to Harper's Ferry, [this was with Gen. CROOK, who moved down the Potomac to join Gen. WRIGHT's forces.—EDS. INTELLIGENCER,] and as far down as Berlin crossed, the river, and went out to Purcellville, (London County.) From there we moved (west again) to Snicker's Gap, crossed the Shenandoah River, and engaged the enemy, and after a very severe fight, in which our Lieut.-Col. MORRIS, and Col. FROST, commanding our brigade, were killed, we fell back across the river. This day week (the 22d) we went to Winchester, and on Saturday our pickets were driven in, and skirmishing continued all day, the rebels falling back to Kearnstown. On Sunday the tables were turned on us, and we were forced to fall back, and we suffered a complete route.

Our brigade was entirely surrounded, and our company was cut off with hundreds of others. We two, with three others, stuck together, but the rebel cavalry came charging upon us, and we were compelled to light out. We had to throw away everything we had except our guns, and barely escaped with our lives. We were very closely pursued, but succeeded in making North Mountain, where we lay all night. On Monday we reached Cherry Run, (14 miles west of Martinsburgh.) Fighting was then going on at Martinsburgh, but we could not get there, and still cannot get to our command. Hundreds came through the same way, and are scattered all along the road. Our forces have fallen back to this side of the Potomac, and we hear that they are at Shepherdstown and Williamsport. Some have gone to Hagerstown, some to Cumberland, and quite a number have struck for home. The rebels are now between us and our men, and we do not know when we shall be able to join them. Both our regiment and company were without Commanders when we left there. Some must have been captured. The Tenth Regiment was in the fight."

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

No Room for a Circus in Mexico—The West Indies and Indian Labor, &c.

HAVANA, Monday, August 1, 1864.

The friends of the French intervention in Mexico, at Matamoras, were loudly exulting, and saying that a large French force under Gen. CASTAGNY would soon make its appearance before the place; but the following paragraph in the *Diario*, of Saturday, shows how greatly they were mistaken in their hopes:

"They were wrong in their calculations who, at Matamoras, fancied that the French Gen. DE CASTAGNY, at the head of 3,500 men, was rapidly advancing toward their town. In reality, according to the latest news from San Luis Potosi, received on the 18th inst., in the capital, the above-named General was expected every moment in San Luis. It is, however, said that an expedition is on its march toward Saltillo."

The inhabitants of the City of Mexico appear just now to be deficient in gaiety or in money—probably both—for CHIARINI, well known in New-York, took his circus company over there, but had soon to beat a retreat. He writes that he could not find a place proper for his performances. A funny reason, for here he reaped golden harvests for a long time in a very frail structure, and certainly there are spare plots of ground in Mexico on which to spread a large tent. He is now giving performances at Puebla, awaiting the cessation of the rainy season to return to this city.

On the 23d instant, there arrived at Vera Cruz from the capital a convoy of treasure amounting to five millions of dollars. The *Diario* asserts that the escort consisted of only twenty-seven men, which, if correct, certainly shows great carelessness on the part of the authorities, and we may say that it arrived safely "rather by good luck than good management." Certainly, in the most pacific country, at least a company of soldiers would have been sent; but it seems to be one of a series of *coups de theatre* to prove that Mexico under MAXIMILIAN would be an Arcadia.

A paper of Martinique, *Les Antilles*, has an article which is a queer commentary on what MAXIMILIAN says as to colonizing the waste lands, and proves that some of those around him wish to believe that Mexico is like China—too full of people.

"The Austrian troops in Mexico will have for Commander, Count THAU, and for instructor, Capt. BOLESLAWKY, one of the most distinguished members of the Institute of Vienna. This learned engineer was among the passengers of the *Louisiana* on its last voyage, and has studied our colony (Martinique) with relation to the introduction of the Aborigines of Mexico. He is highly esteemed by the Emperor, and thinks it would be easy to collect good laborers for Martinique among the *eight millions* of Mexican Indians, and that it would be advantageous to both countries to establish these continual and profitable connexions. We have these details through M. LUIS DE THORE, who made the voyage from St. Nazaire to Fort de France with the above-named Captain. It is said that the Minister of the Navy has already received the project favorably."

The *Gaceta* has published an account of the receipts of the treasury of this island during March and the three following months. They amount to $7,750,121 82, presenting an increase of 16.63 per cent. over the receipts of the same period last year. Of this the customs produce $4,933,726 46, and the lottery $762,317 51.

The loading and unloading of merchant vessels, it is well known, was here a monopoly in the hands of certain persons who were termed *matriculados*, and this privilege, as well as the right of managing ships, fishing and other maritime matters, was principally justified on the ground that the concession of these monopolies attracted good seamen to serve in the navy. The monopoly of loading and unloading vessels has, however, been abrogated as causing great losses and vexation to merchants, so that any persons whatever can be employed at such occupation.

From Santiago de Cuba we are informed of the loss of the English brig *Lavinia*, which, on its way from Puerto Cabello to that port, in search of freight, ran aground in a very dangerous part of the coast, and though every effort was made to get it off, it was found necessary to abandon the wreck.

The *Prensa* having asserted that the Spanish Minister in Caraccas had demanded his passport, in consequence of the publication of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Peruvian Government, respecting the latter's dispute with Spain, the *Diario* expresses its surprise at the statement, finding nothing to support it in the Caraccas papers, nor yet in letters received from members of the family of Señor CEVALLOS, who limited his action to questioning the Minister on the subject, and finding the note authentic, contented himself with writing on the subject to his Government.

From Monte Cristi there is no news except that after a drougth of two months there had been some rain and that several wells had been dug. The movement at Guarico was intended to aid the Dominican insurgents, but the President at once sent the Minister-at-War, who formed a court-martial, which sentenced quite a number to be shot, amongst whom were three Generals and several Colonels, who will not be the only ones, for it is said there are a great many compromised. LARA.

The Internal Revenue.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT DECISION—WHAT ARE UNITED STATES BONDS.

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, PLATTSBURGH, Clinton County, N. Y., July 25, 1864.

SIR: Will you please define what is meant by United States Bonds in section 110, new law?

Are 7 3-10 United States Notes to be considered bonds when held by a bank as part of its capital stock?

Do National Banks require license as bankers?

Your early decision in regard to the above will oblige, yours, very respectfully,

L. MYERS, Assessor.

Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1864.

SIR: Section 110 of the act of June 30, among other things, provides a duty of "one-twenty-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the capital of any bank, association, company or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking beyond the amount invested in United States Bonds."

By express statute provision, this does not apply to National Banks which, under the 41st section of the Currency act of June 3, in the months of January and July of each year, are to pay a similar duty to the Treasurer of the United States.

Now, what is meant by the "United States bonds", of the Revenue Law? It is evident that the techinal definition of bond is not applicable to the determination of this question, for Congress and the Department have not regarded it in speaking of or issuing the several classes of national securities.

Treasury Notes, and most other securities, bear the seal of the United States, and all are obligations of payment to the holder or other party. Yet the statutes clearly recognize divisions and classes of these securities, some of which are spoken of as "bonds," while different names or titles are given to others.

In the law relating to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, Congress speaks of "Treasury Notes of the United States, United States Notes, and Certificates of indebtedness against the United States."

The Revenue act of July 1, 1862, levied a tax of one and one-half per centum upon income derived from interest upon "notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States."

The act of July 17, 1861, authorising a national loan, allows the issue of "coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes," the "bonds" to be irredeemable for twenty years, and the "Treasury notes" to be "payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually."

The several statutes authorising temporary loans and acknowledgments to creditors of indebtedness, particularly refer to the evidence or securities given as "Certificates," "Certificates of Indebtedness, of Certificates of Deposit," and in no instance are they spoken of as "bonds."

The present securities of the United States, aside from the issues payable on demand, appear to consist: 1st, of Certificates of Indebtedness, payable one year from their date; 2d, Treasury Notes of various dates and different rates of interest, and payable in three years or less from their respective dates; 3d, Certificates for temporary loans; and 4th, Registered and Coupon Bonds of various dates and denominations, payable in ten years or more from their several dates, although some of them are earlier "redeemable," as in the instance of the "5-20s" so called, with certain limitations, at the pleasure of the Government.

From a careful but hasty examination of the subject, I am fully satisfied that the "United States Bonds" of the recent Revenue Law, in the language and purpose of Congress, comprise only the securities named in the fourth or last class above-named, and that only such can be deducted from the capital of a bank in determining its taxable amount.

National Banks are subject to the operations of section 79 of the Revenue Law, and must procure license reassured by the amount of their capital.

Very respectfully,

F. A. ROLLINS, Acting Commissioner.

L. MYERS, Esq., Assessor Sixteenth District, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Laws of the United States.

An Act to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of New-York, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law for holding District Courts of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, the said court shall hereafter be held at the following times and places, that is to say: At the City of Albany on the third Tuesday of January; at the City of Utica on the third Tuesday in March; at the City of Rochester on the second Tuesday in May; at the City of Buffalo on the third Tuesday in August; at the City of Auburn on the third Tuesday in November; and, in the discretion of the Judge of said court, one term annually at such time and in such place within the Counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, Jefferson, Oswego, or Franklin, as the Judge of said district shall from time to time appoint, by a notice of at least twenty days, to be published in the State paper of the State of New-York, and also in one newspaper published at the place where the said court is to be held, which term shall be held only for the trial of issues of fact arising within the said counties. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Judge of said court from holding special terms thereof at the places above specified or at any other places in said district, in addition to said regular terms, [when] he shall deem it necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That instead of the times and places now provided by law for holding the terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, the said Circuit Court shall be held at the times and places following, that is to say: At the village of Canandaigua, on the third Thursday in June; at the City of Albany, on the second Tuesday in October; and the term of said court appointed by this act to be held at the City of Albany in October, shall, when it is adjourned, be adjourned to meet in the City of Albany the third Tuesday of January, and at the adjournment of said adjourned term shall be further adjourned to meet at the City of Utica on the third Tuesday of March. And the said adjourned terms shall be held for the transaction of civil business only, and no jury shall be drawn for service therein exclusively, but the jury drawn to serve in the District Court at the same time and place of the said adjourned terms of said Circuit, (Court) shall be used for the trial of issues of fact arising in civil causes in said Circuit Court, and the verdicts of said jury and all proceedings upon the trial of said issues, shall be as valid and of the same effect as if the said jury had been drawn to serve in the said Circuit Court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no process issued or proceedings pending in either of said courts shall be avoided or impaired by the change of time and place of holding such court; but all process, bail bonds and recognizances returnable at the next term of either of said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the said court next held according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in place and in lieu of the salary now paid to the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, there shall be allowed and paid quarterly to said Judge, out of the Treasury of the United States, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per year.

Approved July 4, 1864.

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to provide, by regulations to be issued by him, for the education of such midshipmen or others at the Naval Academy as show a peculiar aptitude therefor as naval constructors, or civil and steam engineers, and may form a separate class for this purpose, to be styled cadet engineers, or otherwise afford to such persons all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for such professions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, such persons connected with the scientific and mechanical class as graduate therein with credit may be immediately appointed as assistant naval constructors or warranted as engineers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That cadet engineers, not to exceed fifty in number, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; *Provided,* That no person other than midshipmen shall be eligible for such appointment who shall not produce satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and that he has been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That cadet engineers, when appointed, shall be under eighteen years of age, and shall have passed a mental and physical examination. They shall be admitted to the Naval Academy, where they shall be examined from time to time, according to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; and if found deficient at any examination, or dismissed for misconduct, they shall not be continued in the academy, or in the service, except upon recommendation of the Academic Board.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the academic course of cadet engineers shall be two years, and their pay the same as that of midshipmen.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the number of chief engineers shall not exceed one for each first and second-rate vessel in the navy, with such first, second and third assistant engineers, or those acting as such, as the wants of the service actually require. And that, from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the engineer officers of the navy, on the active list, shall be as follows: Every chief engineer on duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, two thousand two hundred dollars. For the second five years after the date of his commission, two thousand five hundred dollars. For the third five years after the date of his commission, two thousand eight hundred dollars. After fifteen years after the date of his commission, three thousand dollars. Every chief engineer on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand five hundred dollars. For the second five years after the date of his commission, one thousand six hundred dollars. For the third five years after the date of his commission, one thousand seven hundred dollars. After fifteen years after the date of his commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars. Every first assistant-engineer on duty, one thousand five hundred dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, one thousand one hundred dollars. Every second assistant-engineer on duty, one thousand two hundred dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars. Every third assistant-engineer on duty, one thousand dollars. While on leave or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That section two of joint resolution "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and regulating contracts with the Navy Department," approved March 3, 1863, be and the same is hereby amended by adding to the same the following proviso, viz.: *Provided,* That where articles are advertised and bid for in classes, and in the judgment of the head of the department any one or more articles appear to be bid for at excessive or unreasonable prices, exceeding ten per centum above their fair market value, he shall be authorized to reject such bid.

Approved July 4, 1864.

Alleged Post-office Espionage.

Postmaster-General BLAIR has written the following letter in reply to certain charges made against his department:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

DEAR WAKEMAN: The New-York *World* had an article some days ago, charging that a regular *espionage* was kept on letters of Democrats passing through the Post-office. It renews the charge yesterday. As this is calculated to injure us in a business point of view, I am concerned at the charge, and doubtful what course to take in reference to it. Some action ought to be had about it, certainly. Suppose you call on the editor in reference to the statement, and assure him of its falsehood in every particular. Add, that I will pay a high reward to any one who will furnish me with information which will lead to the detection of any person engaged in opening letters; that I will pay for detectives, and authorize the employment of any expert detective, whose character is good, as a special agent to run down any postmaster or clerk who may be engaged in such business. I want this man and every other man assured of our most active coöperation to prevent any abuse whatever of the mail system, and that we do not, as you know, permit any tampering with the mails now, more than at any period.

It is not because of its political effect I am sensitive about this charge. I do not believe it will affect a single vote. I am concerned only because it is a lie, calculated to injure my business as a carrier of letters for pay. We are doing a pretty fair business now, and I want even to improve it. As it is not the interest of any party to hurt our business, but the contrary, we may possibly get a retraction, or at least a cessation of that sort of warfare, by satisfying the editor that he has been misled. If not, I will have to think of some other mode of effecting it. But I will try the course herein indicated before thinking of any other. Yours truly, M. BLAIR.

Hon. A. WAKEMAN.

Colonial Scare at the Idea of Invasion.

From the Toronto Leader, July 18.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., Mr. ADDERLEY brought up the question of concentrating the British troops in Canada, in the fortified City of Quebec. An apprehension of the unsafety of scattering a small number of troops on an extended frontier was frequently expressed during the discussion that followed. In case the province was invaded, it was feared that, being in small bodies, in unfortified towns, and not adequately supported by the population, they would be overpowered and perhaps made prisoners—a disaster and a disgrace which ought to be avoided by their concentration at one or two strong points. Mr. ADDERLEY was the only speaker who wished to confine the troops to Quebec alone; all the rest, including the Colonial Secretary, who spoke on behalf of the Government, being of opinion that they ought to be divided between Montreal and Quebec. That functionary read an extract from a letter addressed to Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. WILLIAMS, dated May 25, 1864, ordering a concentration to be made, at these points, as soon as possible; and when Lord R. CECIL expressed a fear that the movement would be too tardy, Mr. CARDWELL repeated that the orders had been sent out. These orders must have reached Montreal early in June; and as they have not yet been acted upon, they were probably not considered very peremptory. The words of the instructions were: "You will take the earliest steps to effect such a concentration, as Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is highly desirable to retain the troops in Canada in two principal masses, at Quebec and Montreal." Mr. ADDERLEY's motion and the expression of opinion which it elicited, would probably cause the orders to be repeated or spur Gen. WILLIAMS into promptitude in their execution.

We find that some persons here are of the opinion that Gen. WILLIAMS has the option to effect this arrangement or to leave things as they are; but we confess we do not see, looking at the explicit statement, officially made in the House of Commons, on what that opinion is founded. If any such option exists, we think there are strong reasons why it should be exercised in favor of continuing the existing state of things. The concentration of the forces is advocated on the ground that, without sufficient support from the militia, they would be in danger of being cut off in detail or being captured. Mr. CARDWELL, while concurring in the general opinion of those who took part in the debate, mentioned facts which go far to show that this fear is unfounded. He pointed out the great progress which our militia is making; a circumstance tending to afford the very support of which the regular troops stand in need. Mr. ADDERLEY's idea amounts to this: That in case Canada were invaded by her only possible enemy, Quebec is the only city that would be found to be tenable, and that it alone would remain to prevent the conquest of the province from being complete. The more general opinion was that an attempt should be made to hold Montreal as well. If in the rest of the province it is not safe to trust British troops, the inference is that it is not tenable. Whether the report of the military commission has anything to do with this conclusion we are unable to judge; but it is unquestionably deducible from the position taken by the Imperial Government. The prospect indeed is but little flattering, and we cannot but hope that an erroneous conclusion has been hastily come to. Everything, it seems to be admitted, depends upon the efficiency of our militia, and if it would not have afforded sufficient support to the regular troops a year ago, it does not follow that this will be the case in future. Nothing would give such encouragement to the militia in time of peril as the presence of a nucleus of regular troops.

To leave the whole Province west of Montreal without the aid of regulars for its protection, would be equivalent to that large part of it being abandoned by the Mother Country. Canada has known, when under different masters, what it was to be virtually left by the parent country to its own fate. As a French colony it suffered this abandonment; and though no people ever fought with greater bravery than the Canadians, they were obliged to succumb to a vastly superior force. It was in vain that the Government called into the field the whole male population between the ages of sixteen and sixty; that, in addition, boys of twelve and old men of eighty volunteered, the colony could not bear up against the vastly disproportionate numbers that were marshaled against it. This is the history of the conquest of Canada by England. Many of the same conditions now exist as then. The British Provinces, by which the conquest of Canada was forced on, for their own purposes, have grown into a mighty republic, divided indeed by civil war, and much of its resources exhausted. Canada, become British, is relatively weak in numbers. What hope for her is there, in case of invasion, if she is to be abandoned, or only aided by England at the points of Quebec and Montreal? Unless gunboats could be placed on the lakes, how could Upper Canada, without the aid of British forces, hope to hold her own against an invading foe, sent by a people ten times as numerous as ourselves? We do not wish to weaken any rational hopes of success, in such an event, which may exist; but it is proper that the true state of the case should be presented to England. The presence of even a small body of regulars would be of infinite service—not so much in what they could accomplish as in the confidence and spirit they would infuse into the raw levies by whom they would be supported; and we trust that unless the orders of Gen. WILLIAMS be peremptory to mass all the troops in two cities, he will pause before taking such a step.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named WHITING, employed in Mr. PATTERSON's sawmill at the foot of North Third-street, (E. D.,) Friday, had his foot caught in one of the large circular saws, completely splitting the foot from the large toe to the ankle, also dislocating the knee joint. Amputation was performed at the knee joint by Dr. C. OLCOTT, assisted by Drs. E. S. OLCOTT and FISK.

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DIED.

CALDWELL.—Suddenly, at Fordham, Westchester Co., on Saturday afternoon, JAMES, only surviving child of Janet and the late James Caldwell.

Funeral will take place from his mother's house, in Fordham, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Cars leave 26th-st., at 2¼ o'clock.

CRAPSER.—On Friday, Aug. 5, Mr. GEORGE B. CRAPSER, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, of F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 270 West 18th-st., on Sunday next, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday morning.

CRYGIER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 6, after a lingering illness, HARRIET, daughter of the late Cornelius and Hannah Crygier.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Little Clove Road, Staten Island.

FAIRMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 5, of consumption, EUGENE A., only child of James B. and Angouleme P. Fairman, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 304 Washington-av., near Green-av., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, on the morning of Aug. 3, at Piqua, Ohio, while on the way to his home, after three years' service in the army, HERMAN HUGHES, Jr., son of the late Herman Hughes, in the 42d year of his age.

His remains will be deposited, attended by his immediate relatives, in the Marble Cemetery, 2d st., this day, (Sunday,) the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

KISSAM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 6, of paralysis, MARY A., wife of Dr. George H. Kissam.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LONG.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 6, at 5 o'clock, of consumption, ANN E. LONG, wife of Alderman Jacob M. Long.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, 124th-st. and 2d-av. No cards.

WALL.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Manhattanville, on Saturday, Aug. 6, HENRY WALL, son of W. H. Wall, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

WOOD.—On Saturday, Aug. 6, DRAKE MILLS, infant son of Alice F. and Fernando Wood, aged 22 days.

WEIMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 6, CATHARINE, wife of George Weimer, of Akron, Ohio.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her brother, Charles Weed, No. 274 Madison-st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE UNFINISHED PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSE," AND "CONFLICT OF THE AGES," are subjects for the first of a series of the most intensely interesting SUNDAY Lectures, by the most remarkable genius and thrilling orator of the age, (P. B. RANDOLPH,) at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., on SUNDAY, Aug. 7. Public discussion at 2¾ P. M.

By order of the committee.

G. W. LASCELL, Chairman.

Members of the press are specially invited to attend.

AS REV. DR. DEAN AND REV. CYRUS H. CHILCOTT, recently appointed by the American Baptist Missionary Union to the Chinese Mission at Bankok, and Rev. Dr. CHENEY, of California, with several missionaries recently appointed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to the Pacific Slope, expect to sail from New-York on the 13th of August, a designation service will be held at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, at 7¾ o'clock, when exercises of an interesting character may be expected.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—This Church will be open for the morning service during August, and, in the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will supply the pulpit. The 5th-av. Baptist Church, Rev Dr. ARMITAGE, Pastor, will worship in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, while their Church edifice is being rebuilt.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7¾ P. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free. The church will be closed after the 7th inst. for the purpose of cleaning, and will reopen on the first Sunday in September.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching at the corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SABBATH, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD, and Communion at 3½ P. M.; also, preaching corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. JACKSON, at 10½ A. M.; also at the Mission, corner Dover and Water sts. Seamen and their friends invited. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues. Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, of Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 10½ A. M. In the evening, at 7¾, Rev W. H. Boole, pastor, just returned from the army before Petersburgh, will give an account of his visit, and scenes during the late battle.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Importance of Being on the Lord's Side*; and at 7¾ P. M., on *The Life of Peter.* Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CLOSING SABBATH.—REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY next, morning and evening. The church will be closed for the remainder of the month of August for painting and repairs. Services the first Sabbath in September.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Sacrament after the morning service. Prayer meeting in the evening at 6½ o'clock. Union daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Present Great Crisis of the World as Fulfilling Prophecy.*

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Prophetic Position of the Church.* At 3 P. M.—*Life only through Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY will preach in this church, during the month of August, both MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—This church will be open for Divine service and a sermon, please God, every LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, through the Summer. Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will officiate.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M. Rev. EDWARD DE ZANT will preach. No service in the morning at present.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—7th-av. Preaching three times at usual hours. Subject, morning—*Kingdom of God.* Afternoon—*Events Marking its Establishment.* By Rev. M. B. LANING. Communion after afternoon service.

IN THE FIFTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL's,) between Broadway and 8th-av., Rev. J. HOLDICH, Secretary of the Bible Society, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Prof. H. MATTISON at 7¾ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at the 7¾ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services—the latter for deaf mutes. At 7¾ P. M. Rev. E. H. CRESSEY, D. D., will preach.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY IN LEFFERT'S Park, Thompkins and Gates avs.; Love Feast at 10 P. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. S. INSKIP. Decalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry run near the ground.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. — PROF. MATTISON will preach in his Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. No evening service.

REV. SELLA MARTIN "PASTOR" WILL preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH IN THE Washington-square M. E. Church (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Juvenile missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., near 6th-av., will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY 7th inst., 10½ A. M. Services by the Rev. Mr. STEWART.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBURGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The pulpit of this church will be supplied for the month of August by Rev. JOHN G. GULLIVER, of Norwich, Conn.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. P. CORBIT, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7¾.

THE ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be closed from WEDNESDAY next until MONDAY, Sept. 5. R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

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And by all druggists.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES, Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

REV. DR. SUNDERLAND WILL PREACH in the 13th-st. Church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) on SABBATH morning, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE LATE SAMUEL HALLETT.

Interesting Particulars of his Assassination.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

WYANDOTTE, Saturday, July 30.

In your notice of the death of SAMUEL HALLETT, you mention, as the cause of the tragedy, that Mr. TALCOTT, the murderer, was "heartlessly beaten" last Winter, at the instigation of Mr. HALLETT. Surely, in justice to the parties concerned, you will insert in your columns a denial of such a rumor.

Mr. TALCOTT left the service of the company last Winter voluntarily, through disaffection of his own. He was in the interest of Mr. FREMONT, and was disloyal to Mr. HALLETT, acting as his secret enemy while receiving pay for his services as engineer. He was freely and promptly paid, and at the time of leaving work on the road he owed the HALLETTS.

He then wrote a letter to President LINCOLN, wilfully misstating facts, and describing SAMUEL HALLETT as a swindler and cheat, and asserting that the road was a failure, was miserably constructed, etc.

Mr. LINCOLN, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. HALLETT, immediately inclosed the letter to Mr. H., at St. Louis, with some jesting remark as to its purport, and inquiring if its author was a reliable man. Mr. HALLETT treated the matter jestingly, and wrote his brother THOMAS that the offence not being very great need not merit severe punishment, but, said he, "*You may spank him gently for me.*"

Mr. TALCOTT was a man of ordinary physical power, and coming into the office shortly after THOMAS received this message, was questioned by THOMAS with regard to the letter he had written to Mr. LINCOLN. Some words passed and THOMAS informed him what his commands were and said he would have to execute them. TALCOTT drew his revolver, but as quick as thought, THOMAS, who is a large powerful man, caught TALCOTT up, threw him across his knee and administered a pretty smart spanking. Mr. TALCOTT struggled himself free from such undignified castigation, and was in a perfect foam of wrath, and would have shot THOMAS on the spot if it had not been for those present.

Several months have passed since that time. No words ever passed between SAMUEL HALLETT and TALCOTT. The latter has been prowling around the country ever since, living with a woman at Quindaro whom he passes for his sister. No one supposed he harbored any deadly intent. On the day of the murder he was seen standing on the steps of HOLCOMB's drug-store on Third-street. He was armed heavily with knife, revolvers and a sixteen-shooter rifle. It was about 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. HALLETT passed along, carrying his umbrella over him, and looking up at the group of gentlemen in front of HOLCOMB's, bowed pleasantly and walked on. He had gone but a few yards when TALCOTT raised his rifle, deliberately took aim and fired. Mr. HALLETT put his hand suddenly behind him, turning quickly around, and then throwing up his hands he exclaimed, pointing to TALCOTT, "Oh, my God! he has shot me!" He fell back, sitting down gently, as those who saw him fall describe it, and then sank back with his head in the dust insensible; a few gasps, a few convulsive movements, and all that was left of SAMUEL HALLETT was a quiet, breathless form. The doctors pronounced that the spine was severed by the shot. TALCOTT stood a moment, watching to see if the shot were fatal, and then turned and mounted his horse. The men who stood around him were so paralyzed with horror, that only one man present had presence of mind enough to think of securing TALCOTT, and he laid his hand on the bridle of his horse. "Let me go," said TALCOTT, "I will give myself up;" and so he was permitted to escape. It was marvelous that such a deed could have been committed in a civilized community, at midday, and the murderer be allowed to escape. But so it was. The spectators were so horror-struck that they did not stir from their places until it was too late to secure TALCOTT. It was the most dastardly, cruel and bloody tragedy that has ever occurred in Kansas. A public meeting of citizens was called the next day, Thursday, and resolutions were passed which were earnest in sympathy for Mr. HALLETT's friends, in regret for the death of one whom we have good reason to consider a benefactor, and strong in indignation against the cowardly assassination.

Another Account.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin, 30th July.

We are placed in possession of the main facts relative to the death of SAMUEL HALLETT, by recent arrivals from Wyandotte County, which the public may rely upon as being correct.

An old difficulty had existed between SAMUEL HALLETT and his brothers, and O. TALCOTT, who for a time occupied the position of Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, under FREMONT and HALLETT. It seems that SAMUEL HALLETT, being desirous of making a report of his operations for use in Washington City and New-York, had prepared in his office a statement of the progress made in the work on said road and the amount of his expenditures thereon—that the statement thus prepared was submitted to Mr. TALCOTT for his signature, as Chief Engineer, which was refused, on the ground that the statements contained in the report were almost totally false. This produced a considerable difficulty between the parties, which has been growing more intense in feeling from that day to the present time. Shortly after the above difficulty between the parties, a civil suit was instituted by the HALLETTS against TALCOTT, for a balance claimed by them to be due from TALCOTT; TALCOTT, on the other hand, contending that SAMUEL HALLETT & Co. owed him some two or three hundred dollars on proper and fair settlement between the parties. We understand that Mr. TALCOTT claimed that the Justices of the Peace in Wyandotte were all in the interest of HALLETT; and we believe, after changing the case from one magistrate to another, the case was finally decided against TALCOTT, from which he appealed to the District Court, where, we understand, the case is still pending.

About this time it was rumored that JOHN L. HALLETT, who, according to his own statement, had a wife then living in Texas, had secretly married a Miss CONVERSE, of Wyandotte, and was then living with her as his wife. The HALLETTS claim, we understand, that TALCOTT was instrumental in having JOHN HALLETT arrested on a charge of bigamy, on which charge he now stands bound over in bonds of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court of Wyandotte County. Whether this charge against TALCOTT is correct or not, we are not informed, but we presume there is no doubt that JOHN L. HALLETT has a suit now pending in Johnson County, in this State, brought by himself, for a divorce from his first wife, and that he was married to Miss CONVERSE some time last winter, and has been living with her as his wife.

TALCOTT, we understand also, is charged by the HALLETTS with having written to President LINCOLN, who is a personal friend of TALCOTT's, setting forth the manner in which the work was being done by the company of the Union Pacific Railway.

These things, and many others of a similar nature, which we have not space to detail, caused a deadly animosity between TALCOTT and the HALLETTS; and on the 16th day of July, as we understand, while SAMUEL and JOHN HALLETT were on their return from the East, on the way from Leavenworth City to Wyandotte, they called at TALCOTT's house in Quindaro, and in presence of several witnesses stated to TALCOTT that they had returned, and would attend to his case in a short time—that they carried the instruments all the time to do it with. This alarmed TALCOTT, and, taken in connection with several personal threats that were conveyed to TALCOTT afterward, as we understand, that SAMUEL HALLETT would shoot TALCOTT upon sight, caused him to have such personal fear as to prevent his occupying his own bed since that time.

On Wednesday of this week, needing some groceries for his family use, TALCOTT went to Wyandotte to purchase them, and was standing in CHRYSLER's store, in company with six or seven others, when SAMUEL HALLETT passed, going from the Garnet House, after taking his dinner. From all that we can learn, no words passed between them, but upon TALCOTT catching a glimpse of HALLETT, he raised his gun (a Spencer repeating rifle) and shot him, HALLETT having in the moment thus occupied passed by. The ball took effect in the lower vertebræ of the spine, passing through the main artery and nearly through his body, killing him instantly.

This, so far as we have been able to learn, is about a fair exhibit of the main feature of the case, and whilst we by no means justify the act, yet it is very evident that TALCOTT had very great provocation for pursuing the course he did. Mr. HALLETT was known to be reckless and having very little regard to the forms or requirements of law, voluntarily calling at TALCOTT's own house and threatening his life, would necessarily cause TALCOTT to be alarmed and be on the *qui vive* at the first intimation of his approach.

Installation of Archbishop Spalding.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Aug. 1.

Yesterday was a day of unusual interest to that portion of this community connected with the Roman Catholic Church, it being the day fixed upon for the installation of Bishop MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, of Louisville, Ky., who had recently been assigned by the Pope as the Most Reverend Archbishop of the Archiepiscopal Diocese of Baltimore and Premier of the Catholic Church in America. The Bishop arrived in Baltimore, from Philadelphia, about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was welcomed by the ringing of the bells of all the churches of the city. He was accompanied by the Very Rev. B. J. Spalding, D. D., brother of the Bishop, V. G. and Administrator of the Diocese of Louisville, David Russell, Secretary of Bishop Spalding, the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. O'Hara, V. G., of Philadelphia, Rev. W. McConory, Secretary of Bishop Wood, Rev. Dr. Kee, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Father Wilson, O. S. D., of Ohio. Very Rev. Dr. Dubriel and Rev. Thomas Foley, of this city, who met the Bishop at Philadelphia, were also with him. They immediately took carriages and proceeded to the Episcopal residence.

It was announced that the installation ceremonies would take place at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, but long before that hour a dense mass of persons thronged the entrance on Cathedral street, anxious to gain admission to the edifice. At the appointed hour the procession, composed of seminarians from St. Charles and St. Mary's, Priests, Deacons and Sub-Deacons, with the Young Catholics' Friend Society, which was generally employed in preserving order and preventing any interruption to the procession by the immense throng of persons, moved from the Archbishop's residence (with the Archbishop) up Charles to Mulberry, to Cathedral, and into the main entrance to the Cathedral, chanting the *Te Deum*. A magnificent silk canopy was carried over the Bishop throughout the procession.

Upon entering the cathedral the choir, under the direction of Prof. GEGAN, and the orchestra, directed by Mr. JOHN LINHARDT, performed a grand march with fine effect. The large congregation soon filled the spacious edifice to its utmost capacity, and as soon as quiet was restored the Bishop pronounced a benediction. A Grand Pontifical High Mass was then celebrated, occupying about two hours, during which the choir and orchestra, both of which had been increased by accessions of some of the finest musical talent in the country, discoursed some of the grandest sacred music ever heard on this continent. The deacons to Bishop Spalding were Very Revs. H. P. Coskery and B. J. Spalding. The Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by Rev. Father Burlando, of Emmittsburgh, Priest; Rev. B. J. McManus, of St. John's, Deacon; and Rev. John Dougherty, of St. Vicent's Sub-Deacon. The Master of Ceremonies of the day was Rev. U. Lequewra, of St. Mary's Seminary. The Right Rev. Bishop Dominick, of Pittsburgh, was also present, and the Rev. Father Mickey, the oldest priest in this country.

After the mass, the Bishop delivered a plain and practical address, showing the wisdom of the Almighty in originating and maintaining the Catholic Church. He spoke of the establishment of the Church in Maryland, and said it was with a proper appreciation of the difficult task assigned him that he would undertake to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors in the Archbishopric of the Diocese of Baltimore.

About 2 o'clock he announced the service ended, and after the reading, by Rev. THOMAS FOLEY, of a brief official address, in Latin, to the clergy, the congregation quietly dispersed, and the procession reformed and moved by the rear entrance of the Cathedral, to the residence of the Archbishop.

Major-Gen. WALLACE and Staff were present by invitation, and after the ceremonies paid their respects to the Bishop.

Although the audience was one of the largest ever congregated in Baltimore, the best order prevailed, and great credit is due those having the managements in charge, for the satisfactory manner in which everything passed off.

A Compliment to Archbishop McCloskey.

AN INVITATION TO A PUBLIC DINNER DECLINED.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 4.

There have been many testimonials of respect rendered to the newly-chosen Archbishop of New-York, by his clergy and the congregations of his Diocese.

Others of our fellow-citizens, who have appreciated his rare virtues and accomplishments, have also wished to give some testimony of their good will to the distinguished prelate, and this feeling has sought expression in the following letter of invitation. Though not accepted, the response of the Archbishop shows how gratefully it is appreciated:

ALBANY, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

To the Most Reverend John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York:

SIR: We learn that the time approaches, when called by the authority of your Church, to a wider sphere of Episcopal duty, you are about to leave this city.

Permit us to say that your residence of seventeen years with us, has taught us to appreciate a character elevated by noble sentiments, and inspired by Christian charity. It is for others to bear witness to the results of your Episcopal labors, the reflected light of which we see in the elevated condition of your people. It is for us to recognize the successful mission of one who has united in his person the character of a learned prelate and a Christian gentleman, and whose influence in society has been exerted to soothe and tranquilize, to elevate and instruct.

In the newer and higher position to which you have been called, your labors, no doubt, will be equally auspicious; and the regrets we feel at parting with you, are restrained by this conviction, and by a sense of gratification at this mark of the high appreciation in which you are held by your own church.

Actuated by these feelings, we cordially invite you to meet us at dinner, on such day before your departure, as you may please to designate.

With feelings of sincere respect and esteem, we are your friends and well-wishers.

Horatio Seymour,	Isaac Vanderpool,
Peter Gansevort,	E. P. Prentice,
S. Van Rensselaer,	Ira Harris,
Erastus Corning,	Thos. Hunt,
Gideon Hawley,	John Tweddle,
Amasa J. Parker,	C. Comstock,
John V. L. Pruyn,	R. W. Peckham,
Thurlow Weed,	James Edwards,
Lucius Robinson,	Lansing Pruyn,
Thomas W. Olcott,	Franklin Townsend,
John H. Van Antwerp,	Rufus H. King,
Jno. Taylor Cooper,	Dexter Reynolds,
R. L. Banks,	H. Pumpelly,
Henry D. Paine,	John K. Porter,
James Kidd,	H. H. Martin,
Chas. B. Lansing,	Jno. D. Van Buren,
S. Oakley Vanderpool,	Hamilton Harris,
Howard Townsend,	Chas. Van Benthuysen.

ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1864.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Peter Gansevoort, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Erastus Corning, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your much valued favor of the 30th ult., in which, with many expressions of courtesy and kindness, you invite me to meet you at dinner, on such day before my departure as I may please to designate. It is exceedingly grateful to me, in a moment so full of painful regrets, to receive this testimonial of esteem from so many of my fellow citizens, who are not only known to me by the high and honorable places which they hold in society, but who have also so long merited and received my sincerest respect for their great personal and private worth, and whose good opinion I have a right to prize. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to be able to accept your flattering invitation—but the time remaining to me here is so brief, and my occupations so urgent, that with much reluctance I must beg to decline.

You will allow me, however, to profit by the occasion which thus opportunely presents itself, of making my best and warmest acknowledgments, for all the courtesy and kindness, for all the tokens of generosity and esteem, which I have so amply received from my fellow-citizens of Albany, without distinction of party or creed, from the first moment of my coming among them until now. And be assured that the sentiments of gratitude which all this inspires, are fully shared by the Catholic community—clergy as well as laity, of whom I have been the honored, though unworthy, representative. The relations of harmony and good will which I have sought ever to cultivate and promote, and which so happily exist between us, will continue, I trust, to grow and strengthen—even as the grateful remembrance of them will by me be only the more warmly cherished by reason of the separation which has to take place.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to receive, collectively and individually, my best wishes for both your temporal and eternal welfare, and the assurances of highest regard and esteem with which

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN McCLOSKEY,
Bishop of Albany,
Archbishop elect of New-York.

The History of a Sword.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says Major WILLIAM STUBBS, of the Eight Iowa Infantry, on entering the United States service at the commencement of the rebellion, was presented by the employes of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, on which he had been a conductor, with an elegant sword, bearing an inscription expressive of their regard. At the battle of Shiloh, where the Major, with many other Federal officers, fell into the hands of the enemy, he was obliged to surrender it to a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel. He was then sent to Selma, Ala., where he remained a prisoner for more than a year. Meanwhile his sword, the loss of which he much regretted, was doing service in rebel hands. At the second battle of Corinth, in the following October, the rebel Lieutenant Colonel was wounded and taken prisoner by a private of the Tenth Missouri Infantry, who, on divesting him of the sword he carried, accidentally discovered the incription, which indicated that it once belonged to a Union officer. A private is supposed to have no use for a sword when carrying a musket and bayonet, so he gave it to the Lieutenant of his company to use until such time as he, perhaps, might be entitled to wear it. The sword once more did good service in the cause of liberty and Union, in the hands of the Missouri Lieutenant, through Gen. GRANT's great campaign to the memorable fall of Vicksburgh. In the meantime the rightful owner of the sword was exchanged, and arrived at Chicago with other returned prisoners. Their names were published in the Chicago papers, one of which came into possession of the brave private, who, while glancing over it, observed the name of Maj. STUBBS, and all at once concluded he was the owner of the sword he took from the rebel officer so long before. He was then with the army besieging Vicksburgh. Writing to the Major at Chicago, he informed him that he had a sword which he thought was his, and asked, if so, what he should do with it. As the Major was about to rejoin his regiment, which was also before Vicksburgh, he answered in person. He reached Vicksburgh on the morning of the 4th of July, when it surrendered to the Union army under Gen. GRANT, and finding the Tenth Missouri, met the honest soldier, who seemed overjoyed at discovering the owner of the weapon which the fortunes of war had thrown in his way. He conducted him to his Lieutenant, who was loth to part with the sword which had accompanied him through the great campaign of the Southwest, but gave it up cheerfully. The Major warmly thanked the soldier for the restoration of his sword, and tendered him a handsome sum of money as a reward for his trouble; but the noble fellow respectfully declined it. It was sufficient reward to have found the owner, as he was satisfied. Thus the Major unexpectedly recovered his blade, nearly a year and a half after its surrender.

AN UNFORTUNATE NEWSPAPER.—The *Franklin Repository* printing office in Chambersburgh was totally destroyed by the rebels—all the presses, books, type, subscription list and accounts, nothing being saved. We are informed by Messrs. McCLURE & STONER that as soon as material and presses can be supplied, they will resume the publication of the *Repository*, and also *The Old Flag*—a campaign paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscription lists of both papers are destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different parts of the town, but are burned. With their lists, their subscription accounts were also destroyed, and subscribers should at once inform McCLURE & STONER of their address, and the state of their subscription accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arrearages and advance subscriptions to aid the publishers. In addition to their offices, both of them had their residences burned, with all their furniture and personal effects, the rebels not allowing them to save their clothing. Mr. STONER was fired at in his own house for attempting to save the firm books, and the men who burned Mr. McCLURE's residence had special orders that nothing belonging to him should be saved.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

GUERRILLAS IN ILLINOIS.

Interesting Account of their Depredations.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 3.

Several days ago citizens of Fayette, Montgomery and Bond Counties arriving in this city, reported to the authorities the existence between the Terre Haute and Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, of a camp of rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers, deserters, etc., of the Bob DAVIS stripe, who were engaged in plundering the people, and committing other outrages in the vicinity.

From an authentic source we have learned the following additional facts in reference to the matter: The rebel camp was in a densely wooded region known as Hurricane Creek, between Van Burensburgh (near the line of Montgomery and Bond Counties) and Ramsey, on the Central Railroad. Here they seem to have been organized for some time, as indicated by the appearance of their camp, (which was captured on Saturday last,) the collection of camp equipage, etc. At first their depredations were confined chiefly to taking arms and supplies from the people of the vicinity, over whom they established a perfect reign of terror. Their operations, however, have been lately extended to robbing Union citizens of money, maltreating and abusing them, as described in the article from the *Democrat* above quoted.

The leader of the band of traitors is a Southern desperado named Clingman, who is also said to be an officer in the rebel army. He is described as a bold, daring, energetic man, of sufficient force of character to obtain and hold an influence over the men among whom he operates. He has had lately in his gang about 45 rebel desperadoes like himself, and a number of deserters from the Union army. These form the nucleus of his band, to which are added, as circumstances may require or policy dictate, from fifty to one hundred men from the surrounding country. His policy seems to be to unite, organize and drill as many men as possible. Their depredations and outrages at first, as already stated, consisted mostly in taking arms and supplies from the citizens, but latterly they have grown more defiant and violent, and have robbed and severely maltreated a number of Union citizens, several of whom have been compelled to leave Ramsey to ensure their personal safety.

On Thursday last these bandits, numbering about fifty, all mounted and well armed, entered the town of Ramsey for the evident purpose of seizing two well-known Union citizens, but were unable to find the objects of their search. *Some of these men declared that they were rebels* and defied the authorities in the most insulting manner.

Finding, on Friday, that a strong force was about to attack him, CLINGMAN, with about thirty of his gang, moved further south, encamping about seven miles southwest from Vandalia, where he was said to be on Saturday morning. He was therefore absent from his other camp when it was attacked on Saturday. It is believed that he is kept well informed, by rebel sympathizers, of the measures taken for his arrest, and was thus able to make his escape. Gov. YATES has sent agents to the vicinity to learn the real state of affairs, and the people of the State may rest assured that the authorities will take vigorous measures to preserve the public peace.

It is worthy of remark that the region where these events have transpired is one in which the influence of the Chicago *Times* is potential. It is here, too, that Bob DAVIS, a delegate to the Chicago Convention from the Tenth District, has been most industrious and persistent in his efforts to excite the people to resistance to the Government. It was in this vicinity (viz.: near Vandalia) that a deputy Provost-Marshal was murdered, a few months ago, while endeavoring to arrest a deserter, one or two of his posse severely wounded, and a mob of several hundred of the insurgents defied the authorities for several days. Again, at Ramsey, the house of a Union citizen was attacked in the night and his wife wounded, by a party of the same desperadoes.

These outrages seem to have an immediate connection with the recent rebel outbreak in Missouri, and there is evidence that the actors are operating in concert. There is also reason to believe that the whole scheme is intimately connected with the conspiracy for the establishment of a "Northwestern Confederacy," recently unearthed at St. Louis. The collection of a hostile force from Missouri and other States in the interior of Illinois, in a region notoriously full of rebel sympathizers, indicates an ulterior design which can only refer to some desperate and atrocious scheme of the kind. It remains to be seen, also, whether an immediate connection will not be made apparent between these insurrectionary and treasonable movements and the convention of the friends and sympathizers of those men to meet at Peoria to-day.

For two or three days past there have been wild and exciting rumors afloat throughout the country in reference to the state of affairs in Montgomery and the adjoining counties, but in the absence of anything reliable upon the subject, we omit to repeat these rumors. It is high time, however, that every true friend of law and order in Illinois should arouse to the danger that threatens the public peace and welfare.

Guerrilla Outrages in West Tennessee.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

From the Memphis Argus.

A worthy Union Tennesseean sends us the following communication in relation to guerrilla outrages. It will, to every reader, suggest the necessity for the most prompt and pitiless suppression of the demons who are thus devoting themselves to murder and robbery:

JULY 26.

SIR: CUSHMAN, the notorious guerrilla leader, in the absense of Federal forces, is rioting in blood throughout Obion, Dyer, Lauderdale and Haywood Counties. He has been in these counties most of the time since the Fort Pillow massacre, and was last heard from at Ripley robbing and murdering Union citizens. This man, CUSHMAN, is not a native Tennesseean, but a German by birth, and is a most desperate fellow, and so noted for treachery and cruelty that, at the head of a gang of outlaws, he is a terror to loyal men in his vicinity. About the 1st of last April he, with four or five of his gang, visited the house of MOSES HAWKINS, of Obion County, Tenn., and carried him from a sick bed a distance of eight miles, and then hung him to a tree in the woods. The only offence HAWKINS had committed was having belonged to the Tennessee Federal cavalry. CUSHMAN also hung a man by the name of FINLEY, after first stripping and whipping him unmercifully, and another man named BERKRAM at Dyersburgh. Citizens of Ripley state that two men were hung there last week for no other offence than being Unionists. The life and property of no man is safe unless he is in complicity with these devils. The Secessionists only escape outrage. The loyal and suffering people earnestly ask protection—they implore Gen. WASHBURN to look into the matter—to hold Secessionists responsible for the outrages they encourage, and with a strong hand to punish the guilty. Union men are not safe in that section of country. Many have fled, and those who remain near, hide in the woods to escape assassination from gangs of guerrilla murderers and thieves. There is in the hands of the military at Columbus, Kentucky, a notorious guerrilla bandit, named JIM CEST, who murdered CALVIN J. BOOD, of Madison County, Tenn., and young KILGORE, of Weakly County, Tenn., and a man named HAPPY, of Mayfield, Ky. The Federal authorities will best aid the Union cause by giving short shrift to such scoundrels, and to the traitors who give them aid and encouragement.

We must come to this. Either Union men will be murdered or wholly driven out of many counties of West Tennessee, or the same treatment that guerillas give to Union people, must be shown to them and their friends.

Yours,
A LOYAL MAN.

A Crime Revealed.

A MURDER CONCEALED FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS.

The Laporte (Ind.) *Democrat* contains a long account of the arrest of a man named STEITZ in that county, for a murder committed in August, 1861—nearly three years ago. The facts, in brief, are these:

STEITZ was building a saw-mill a few miles north of Laporte, and had in his employ a man named VON JESSEDA, both being Germans. These men had frequent quarrels about money, which VON JESSEDA alleged that STEITZ owed him for work done and refused to pay. The two men, during the warm weather, were in the habit of sleeping in a hay mow, STEITZ being a bachelor, and his sister keeping house for him.

On the morning of the 18th of August, the old quarrel was renewed, and the men got to scuffling in the mow, and finally both fell through to the barn floor. VON JESSEDA not yet being dressed. He ran to the house, his hand bleeding. STEITZ followed him, and as soon as he came in reach struck him a severe blow on the head with an iron bar which he had picked up, knocking him down senseless. Being near the cellar way when he fell, STEITZ kicked him down into the cellar; and fearing that his work was not fully accomplished, he followed down and pounded the body with a board for some time.

The whole transaction at the house was witnessed by MARY STEITZ, who was aroused from her sleep by the noise at the door. She endeavored to dissuade her brother from this purpose, but he rudely thrust her back into another part of the room. After he had beaten the body some time he came out of the cellar, leaving the body where it fell. He then left the place, and did not return until the next day. As soon as MARY could dress herself and get ready, she left the house and went to a house where JACOB FRANZEN was working, to whom she was engaged to be married. She told him all that had happened, and that she was afraid to remain there any longer unless he was there. They agreed to get married soon, possibly the next day.

The day after the occurrence they went back to the house and remained there. STEITZ also returned that day or the next, and the night after his return FRANZEN and MARY heard him working down in the cellar, and at one time heard a dead, heavy noise, like the falling of a heavy body, which they supposed to be made by STEITZ throwing the corpse into the grave which he dug for it. During the time he was occupied at the burial he came up stairs four or five times and drank whisky in order to nerve himself for the work.

The FRANZENS agreed to say nothing about the matter, on account of the disgrace it would bring upon the family. But later MARY wrote to a sister, a Mrs. BROWN, in Germany, stating what had occurred. After a time the BROWNS emigrated to Indiana, and an old partnership quarrel between them and STEITZ was renewed, when BROWN became exasperated, and threatened to expose the murder. STEITZ dared him to do so. The FRANZENS, hearing what had occurred, thought it was time to reveal the whole matter to the authorities, and upon their information STEITZ was arrested. On digging for the body in the cellar, only a small portion of the remains were found. On being asked to make a clean breast of the matter, STEITZ did so, stating that he had subsequently taken up the body and burned it. It seems, however, that the body was so much decomposed that he did not get all of it. The murderer was fully committed for trial.

A Horrible Affair.

A WOMAN OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO, AND THE NEGRO HUNG BY A MOB.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

GARNETT, Anderson County, Kansas, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

One of the most outrageous crimes ever committed by a fiend in human shape, was recently perpetrated in this community, and justice, quick, sure and terrible, overtook the offender.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee to report the case for publication, send the following statement:

Early on the evening of the 25th inst., Mrs. ADELINE DUREN, a widow lady, highly esteemed by all who knew her, was murdered, mangled and outraged at home, within a stone's throw of neighbors all around, and about forty rods from the hall where nearly all the community were assembled to hear a phrenological lecture. After the lecture, her daughter returned home, found the lamp still burning, saw blood on the floor, but did not find her mother. She gave the alarm, and the neighbors soon found the body, the skull broken in three places, and the head nearly severed from the body. Appearances plainly indicated that the body was ravished after the murder had been committed. A Coroner's inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence, which was inflicted with an ax, in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

The next morning a mass meeting of the citizens was held, to adopt measures for the detection of the murderer. The only clue obtained was the fact that a negro was seen on the evening previous, going toward the house, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. Several negroes were brought in and examined, but no evidence of guilt appeared. About noon a committee of twenty persons was appointed to search the town and country for bloody clothes and other evidences of guilt. They soon found a pair of bloody pants under the bed of a negro by the name of JOHN WARREN, which pants he was known to wear the day before. Other marks of blood were found on his person and clothes. No doubt existed as to the guilt of the prisoner, but it was thought best to defer any definite action until two o'clock to-day, when a mass meeting of all the citizens in the county was called, and notice was sent in every direction. To-day three-fourths, if not nine-tenths, of all the citizens of the county were on hand at the appointed time. The committee reported the facts, together with the confession of the criminal, which we give below. There was no tumultuous excitement, but in the face of every man could be seen the firm resolve—"justice shall be done." The motion was made that we proceed to execute the penalty of the law immediately. The motion was unanimously adopted, without a dissenting voice. Lawyers, doctors, ministers, farmers and mechanics were there, and all felt that it was right. The negro was then taken to the new jail, and hung as quietly as if the Sheriff had done it. At the request of Dr. Derby the head of the negro was given to him as a phrenological specimen, and the body was given to the colored people for interment.

M. A. PAGE,
G. W. ILER, } Committee.
C. T. CHAPIN,

THE CONFESSION OF JOHN WARREN, THE MURDERER OF MRS. DUREN.

On the evening of the 25th inst., I started from my home about eight o'clock, to go to the lecture. The house where I live is in the northwest part of town, and the hall where the lecture was is in the southeast part of the town. I stayed in that part of town but a short time, when I started to go home, taking the street from Mr. MOIES's store to the Presbyterian Church. Just after I passed the blacksmith shop, I saw a light in the house of Mrs. DUREN, and the thought of committing the crime entered my mind. I stopped and thought of the matter about two minutes, then went to the wood-pile, took the ax and went into the house. I spoke to Mrs. DUREN; she replied. I then struck her across the top of the head with the pole of the ax, which knocked her out of the chair. I searched for money, but found none. I then ravished her, and was about to leave the house, when she arose and staggered out of the house, at the west door. I immediately took the ax and went out at the east door, and going round at the northwest corner of the house, I met her, and struck her twice with the pole of the ax on the head, and once with the edge of the ax on the neck; then coming round the house on the east side, I threw the ax near the wood-pile, jumped over the fence and went home, the distance being only about one hundred and fifty yards. I cried most of the way home. On arriving at home, I washed as clean as possible and went to bed. Did not go to sleep for an hour; when asleep, slept well. Was awakened once by ROBERT, a colored boy, who had heard of the murder, and been down where the body had been found. ROBERT told me what had happened. I had no further conversation with him, only to ask him if it was so. I felt bad all the next morning. Did not put on the pants which I wore when I committed the deed, because there was some blood on them.

What We are Teaching the Old World.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

The institutions which have grown out of the war are as great a wonder to visiting foreigners as the vast armies which are fighting its battles. Eminent military men, of all nations, are constantly visiting this city, and other military depots, not more to see what we are doing than how we do it. They are generally very observing and inquisitive, and are always free to express their admiration of whatever combines novelty and utility, even to the minutest article pertaining to camp or hospital.

Our army hospitals are objects of peculiar wonder to them. A Surgeon General of the British Army was recently in this city, and made a thorough tour of observation. Every facility was given him, and his report is, that after more than thirty years' service, and acquaintance with the hospitals of every European nation, he had seen nothing at all to be compared with the army hospitals of this country, either in extent, convenience and system, or in the ample provision made for the care and comfort of their inmates. His praise is unstinted and deserved. He had conceived of nothing so thorough and perfect, and regretted that, in spite of every effort at reform, the routine of European army hospitals remained about as it was a hundred years ago. The example which our Government has set in this direction will be of infinite service to the soldiers of other nations hereafter.

The creative genius of our people has been wonderfully developed by this war. No people on earth had less experience in the art of war, or knew less, practically, of what it involved. But during these three years they have done more to energize, systematize and humanize the work of war, than has been done by all the other nations combined in a century. Our hospital system stands first and preëminent; but minor organizations are no less indicative of our adaptation to the necessities of war as well as to the arts of peace. "Camp Distribution," if not a Yankee invention, its character and management is. In all its appendages and arrangements it looks more like a fashionable watering-place than like a camp for soldiers. It has its chapel, its bathing halls, reading rooms, library, &c., and is more orderly and tidy than any village in the land. And yet it is a camp for the distribution of convalescents, weary men, stragglers, deserters, released prisoners, &c., &c., and although few who arrive here remain over a week, and over 180,000 have come and gone within a few months, there is the most perfect order in every department. Two weeks ago, when the rebels visited this neighborhood, three thousand were armed and sent out from this camp for duty in and around the defences. There are distribution camps in other countries; but they are ordinarily unruly and filthy places—indicating neither cleanliness, kindness nor discipline. Our example in this, as in other things, will be copied by Europe.

The "Freedman's village" is another marvel of the war. It has a population of over 2,200 souls, and, like Camp Distribution, is a pattern of neatness and good order. Any other nation with such a population pressed upon it, would, judging from the past, have permitted them to huddle together promiscuously and to die. But our authorities have made these poor people useful and happy. They live in plain but tidy houses. The men and women are kept constantly at work, the children are sent to school, and all are benefitted—physically, morally and religiously. It is, emphatically, a Yankee institution—thought out and plied because something was necessary to be done, and given this shape because of the facility with which our people think out the best thoughts, when called to think at all upon practical subjects.

And what we see here upon a somewhat mammoth scale, can be seen at a hundred other points where contrabands congregate. All this tends to their elevation, and will prepare them for the higher life of entire personal freedom, which awaits them.

Our foreign friends also marvel at the vastness of our armies, at the mammoth character of our battles, at our navy and the novel features which we have introduced into naval architecture, &c., and, on the whole, learn, wonder and admire, and go home to press upon the old fogies of their respective countries the propriety of acting upon what the new world has taught them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Quota of New-York Under the New Call—An Order from Adjt.-Gen. Sprague.

Notwithstanding the great efforts which have been and are being made to fill the quota of this City, under the last call for troops, it is evidently impossible that it should be filled by the time specified. The recruiting officers have done their utmost, but until within the past few days have been so seriously embarrassed by the agents from other States, and the large bounties offered by them, that their efforts have not proved successful. The new resolution adopted on Friday by the Board of Supervisors, directing the Volunteer Committee to furnish substitutes for residents liable or not liable to draft, in the numerical order of the registration of their names and of their payments, and *to pay the substitutes the County bounty in addition to the private bounty*, will, it is thought, have a very good effect, and greatly assist the officers in procuring recruits. There are plenty of men now in this City ready and anxious to enlist, but so many have been swindled and abused by scoundrels calling themselves bounty brokers, that they fear to volunteer lest they also should be robbed of their bounty money, and, perhaps, even more seriously injured. These men should remember, however, that if they are so robbed it is entirely their own fault. Let them go directly to the Park or Battery Barracks, represent their wishes to Supervisor BLUNT, personally, and he will see that their papers are made out correctly, that they are not abused or humbugged in any way, and that they get every cent of the bounty money to which they are entitled.

NUMBER OF MEN WANTED FROM NEW-YORK UNDER THE NEW CALL.

The following important order was issued by Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE on Friday, from which it will be seen that the quota of this State, under the new call of the President for troops, is 89,318.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1864.

The quota of men to be furnished by the State of New-York, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States of July 18, 1864, is eighty-nine thousand three hundred and eighteen, (89,318.) These men are to be attached to regiments in the field. Companies will be raised, and assigned to such regiments as require reinforcements. Citizens are urged to use their utmost exertions to fill the ranks of the army.

Under authority received from the War Department, one hundred (100) companies are to be organized. Authorizations will be granted to recruit companies, upon application to these headquarters, where full instructions can be obtained. Preference will be given to those men who have been in service and honorably discharged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

THE FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

This noble regiment, which has won for itself a truly enviable reputation, will soon be mustered out of service. Its three years' term will expire on the 10th inst. In the many battles in which it has been engaged it has lost very severely and now numbers only about two hundred men. The following is a list of the field and staff-officers: Col., L. DE CORNOLA; Lieut.-Col., WM. R. PARNELL; Maj., AUGUST HAURAND; Adjt., DONALD McDONALD; Quartermaster, A. NEWBURGER; Commissary, FRANCIS WHITE; Surgeon, B. G. STREETER; Assistant Surgeon, D. C. BEEBE. Their gallant Colonel, it is said, will soon be appointed to another cavalry command.

THE NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mayor GUNTHER yesterday received a telegram from Col. SHAURMAN, of the Ninth New-York Volunteers, dated August 4, stating that the regiment would arrive in this city to-day, on a furlough.

GEN. SHALER EXCHANGED.

Mr. WILLIAM DOWD, Friday night, received a telegram from Lieut.-Col. O. H. HART, Gen. SICKLES' Chief-of-Staff, announcing that Brig.-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER had been exchanged, and would arrive on the steamer *Fulton*.

The Late Mysterious Murder in London.

AN ENGLISH POLICEMAN IN NEW-YORK IN SEARCH OF THE OFFENDER—HE HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY AND INSPECTOR CARPENTER.

On Thursday last, we published in the TIMES the fact that the perpetrator of a mysterious murder in the City of London had been discovered, and that it was supposed he had fled to this country. It was also stated that Mr. Inspector TURNER, of the London Police, had embarked for New-York in pursuit of the felon.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, which arrived at this port on Friday evening last, brought the aforesaid Mr. TURNER. He is accompanied by Mr. DEATH, the jeweler, and JONATHAN MATHEWS, the cabman, both of whom it is believed will be able to identify the murderer, FRANCIS MULLER by name, in case he can be found. The victim of this horrible crime, it will be remembered, was Mr. BRIGGS, a London jeweler.

Yesterday morning Mr. Inspector TURNER paid a visit to Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street, where he was very cordially received by Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY and Inspector CARPENTER. He was by these officials assured that everything in their power should be afforded him for the purpose of securing the fugitive. The latter is expected to arrive here in a few days, on the packet-ship *Victoria*, which sailed from the London docks for New-York on the afternoon of the 14th of July ultimo. The Harbor Police Boat No. 1 has been placed at the disposal of Inspector TURNER, and every facility will be freely granted in order that the murderer, when he arrives in our harbor, may be secured. In addition to the witnesses for identifying MULLER, and the usual warrants of arrest, Mr. TURNER has brought with him an official letter from our English Minister, Hon. CHAS. F. ADAMS, addressed to the proper official here.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN A BROADWAY MILLINERY AND HAT-STORE.—Late on Friday night a fire occurred in the buildings No. 377 Broadway, near Walker-street, occupied on the lower floor by Messrs. PECK & SCHULHOFF, dealers in millinery goods. Their stock was badly damaged by water. They are insured for $32,000 in the following companies, viz.: Central, $2,500; Standard, $2,500; Williamsburgh City, $2,500; Croton, $2,500; Albany City, $2,500; Brevoort, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Park, $5,000; North Western, $5,000, and Firemen's Trust, $2,000. The second floor of the premises is occupied by WILLIAM E. WHITE, dealer in straw goods, whose stock is also much damaged by water. The third floor was occupied by FRANK & SCHWAB manufacturers of cloth hats. Their stock is a total loss. The fourth floor is occupied by BLAUVELT & PALMER, photographers, who sustained but a slight loss. The building is owned by WM. HURRY, and is damaged to the extent of $1,500. The building No. 379, adjoining, was also damaged to the extent of $1,500. The store is occupied by HEGEMAN & Co., druggists, whose stock is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $3,000 in Howard Insurance Company.

A MID-DAY ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—EDWARD PAGE, residing at No. 37 Canal-street, while passing along Laight-street, about noon yesterday was violently assaulted by DANIEL McINCROWE, who seized him by the throat and threw him to the pavement. While Mr. PAGE was lying partially insensible on the walk, McINCROWE succeeded in filching a watch from the other's pocket, but being unable readily to detach the guard-chain, Mr. P. was thereby enabled to recover himself sufficiently to give the alarm. McINCROWE became frightened and suddenly fled, pursued by Officer FILLEY, of the Third Precinct, who arrested him. Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs. For a lad aged 18 years, he is reputed to be an old offender.

DEATH FROM INHALING NITRIC ACID.—A German named CHARLES KAPP, aged 36 years, employed as porter in the drug-store of JULIUS ZELLER, No. 51½ Division-street, while removing some carboys, on Friday evening last, containing nitric acid, to the cellar, accidentally broke one of them. KAPP and others present inhaled some of the gas. Mr. KAPP received so much of it into his system that he died yesterday morning from the effects. Deceased lived at No. 101 Cannon-street.

ALLEGED THEFT OF $250 BY A MEDICAL STUDENT.—A young man, named SAMUEL C. STERLING, a medical student, was taken into custody, yesterday, on the charge of stealing $250 in bills, from DANIEL CONNELL, of No. 155 Cedar-street. The prisoner was a boarder at CONNELL's house, and thus had access to the money-drawer. Justice HOGAN committed him in default of $500 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

The Newspaper Suppressions.

OPINION OF CITY JUDGE RUSSELL.

The following is the decision and opinion of Judge RUSSELL in the case growing out of the seizure of the *World* office by the military authorities:

The People vs. John A. Dix and Others—It is unnecessary for me, in deciding this matter, to rehearse the facts of this case. The defendants, through their counsel, place themselves under the protection of section 4 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, entitled, "An Act Relating to Habeas Corpus, and Regulating Judicial Proceedings in Certain Cases." If that provision is constitutional it assimilates the President of the United States, during the existence of the present rebellion, to an absolute monarch, clothes him with all the imaginary perfection of that monarch, and makes him incapable of doing any wrong. This is a very novel and startling doctrine to advance under a republican form of government. I have given the case a most careful consideration, on the one hand seeking to avoid an undue interference with the agents of the General Government in the performance of their duty, and, on the other, keeping before me my own obligation to uphold and enforce the laws of the State. I do not deem it proper to state in detail the views I entertain upon the legal principles so ably discussed before me by the counsel on both sides. Such an exposition of the law would be more appropriate should this case come before the court for trial. It strikes me, however, as a fit occasion to enable the great question involved in it to be brought up in such a shape as to admit of their being absolutely and finally settled. If the act of Congress in question is constitutional, in the particular contended for by the defence, it does so as though it imparted to the President powers raising him above the instrument which creates his office, and giving him the right, in his discretion, to obey that instrument or not. The principle is not now up for decision in this case as to how far the President can act upon a State in which insurrection or rebellion prevails, and where the power of the civil authorities have been suspended and the civil law substantially expelled. In such a condition of things, he may have and ought to have very great powers, in order to restore and maintain the laws. In this State the civil power [illegible]. Our citizens are supposed to enjoy the blessings of the Federal Constitution, [illegible] ations of their own immediate legislation. If a rebellion in any of the insurrectionary States can deprive them of this, then the Government of every State in the Union is at the mercy of every other State. It cannot be possible that any effort to suppress an insurrection in a seceding State requires any disturbance of the institutions of the loyal States. If the President can direct anything to be done in this State he pleases, and his order is a perfect shield to those who obey his commands, he becomes a despot, and is no longer the Chief Magistrate of a free people. The distinction, then, is between what he can order to be done in a loyal State, and one which is rebellious and claims to have retired from our Confederacy. If he is empowered to bring back the latter to its allegiance, and to force it to submit to the Federal Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance of it, is he empowered to obliterate and, for the time being, to wipe out all the constitutional guarantees in favor of the former? It ought to be the law, if it is not, that the will of the President is not supreme in a loyal State. To a certain extent the Federal Government, like an individual, is protected by State laws, and in return is to respect and obey them. These suggestions would appear to be fairly deducible from the healthful principles established by the Supreme Court of the United States in Little *vs.* Barreme, 2 Crance 170, and Luther *vs.* Barden, 7 Howard T. S. Rp. 1. They certainly sanction the doctrine that governments, like individuals, must not only enforce but obey the laws. The provisions of the act of Congress relied upon by the defence has come under review by the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana in Griffin *vs.* Wilcox 21 Indiana R. 370, which court pronounced against its constitutionality in reference to the rights of its citizens as second and exercised under its own laws. The prize cases 2 Black United States R. 635 do not conflict with the grounds taken for the prosecution in this case. The position of this State, in my view, is this—internally, we are enjoying our civil government, as though no other State had repudiated its allegiance to the Union—externally, we are participating in an effort to subdue a number of refractory States. In reference to the point of interest, which was so zealously discussed by the defendant's counsel, the law is very plain. If the defendant's acts were unlawful, and they were, save when they committed them, they are presumed to have intended the necessary consequences of those acts. Every intelligent moral agent is supposed to design every consequence inevitably flowing from his conduct. Intention, which is said to be the soul of crime, can never be made out but by and from external conduct. And if it should prove in this case, that the defendants have no legal justification for their acts, the same presumption will reach them which would attach to any other violation of the law.

The complainants will, therefore, pass to the Grand Jury in the usual way for its action.

The defendants need not enter into any written recognizance with sureties. Having submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the laws of this State, and, with the consent of the District Attorney, been enlarged on their verbal recognizance, it is reasonable to suppose that the same will be ample security for their future appearance—especially as during the argument before me one of their learned counsel expressly ratified the same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 6, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115	50	Erie Railway	112¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅝	100	do	112½
75,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	108⅜	100	do	112⅝
10,000	do	108½	100	do	112¾
30,000	do	108¼	50	Erie Pref.	110⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94¼	100	Hud. Riv. R.	130¼
5,000	do	94	100	do	130⅜
35,000	do	94⅛	200	do......b30	130⅞
5,000	M. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	85	200	do	130⅝
			25	Stonington R.	135
40,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅝	300	Reading R.	134¼
10,000	do......b10	51	200	do	134⅞
10,000	Erie 3d M. B.	130⅛	500	do	135
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	114	600	do......b30	135⅜
5,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	139	200	do	135¼
			50	do	134
3,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref.	93	500	do	135
			100	Mich. Cen. R.	139
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	50	do	139⅛
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	115⅛	100	do......b10	139
11,000	do	115	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	89¾
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	135	300	do......b15	90¼
			100	do	89⅞
10,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	115	100	do......b3	90
2,000	Mar. 2d M. B.	52⅛	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅜
2,000	At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div.	99	200	do	129¼
			500	do	129
75	Metrop. Gas	125	200	do......b30	129¾
50	Canton Co.	37¼	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	112⅜
100	do......b30	37¾	300	do	112¾
100	Gunnell Gold	4	200	do......b10	113
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	208	200	do......b30	113⅛
100	Cen. Coal Co.	59	300	do	112⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	57⅛	35	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
100	do	58	100	Chi. & N. W.	57⅞
100	do	58⅜	150	do	57¼
200	Quick. Min. Co.	78⅜	250	Chi. & N. W. Pref	91
200	do......b3	79	100	do......b10	91
200	do	79½	100	do......b10	91½
200	do	79¼	100	do	91¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.	46¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	132
500	do	46½	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	113
50	Cen. Am. Tran.	102	100	do	113¾
100	Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	180	50	do	113½
30	N. Y. Cen. R.	131	200	P., F. W. & C.	114¾
100	do	130¾	200	do	114⅜
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	68	100	do......b10	114¾
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	46	100	Alt. & T. H. R. b15	63½

SATURDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

After the steamer's mails for Europe to-day were made up, there was less buoyancy in United States 5-20s, and part of the rapid advance of Friday was lost at the Stock Exchange Board. After the Board there was a good Street demand at 108½ ℘ cent. The 6s of 1881 rose at the Board to 106½; subsequently, on the Street, the quotation was 106½@106¾ ℘ cent. Treasury Certificates steady at 94@94½ ℘ cent., and the Railway Bonds generally firm. The Railway Shares were quiet at the Regular Board, and generally dull at the decline of Friday Afternoon, but at the Open Board and on the Street there was a recovery in the tone of the market, and at 2 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the figures at 4 o'clock on Friday. The Brokers continue to make half a holiday of Saturday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106¾	106⅝	Mich. Central	138½	139
U. S. 5-20's	110	108⅝	Mich. Southern	89¼	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	131	130⅞	Illinois Cen.	128½	13[illegible]
Erie	112½	112⅝	Pittsburgh	112	11[illegible]
Erie Preferred	110½	110⅝	Fort Wayne	115	11[illegible]
Hudson	130	131	Rock Island	113½	11[illegible]
Canton	36⅞	37⅛	Reading	134	13[illegible]
Treas. Cer., new	94¼	94⅛	Quicksilver	79¾	7[illegible]
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal	58	[illegible]
Northwest	56¼	57¼	Mariposa	46¼	46½
Ohio & M. Certfs	51	51⅞	N. West Pref.	90½	91

The fluctuations in Gold were not very wide, notwithstanding the repetition of old, and the invention of new rumors from Washington and other military quarters. The market was 260¾@261½@259¾@260½ ℘ cent. The Specie shipments of the day and week are only $90,111.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	American Exchange	116
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	116
Merchants'	105	Shoe & Leather	106
Mechanics'	116	Continental	101
Commerce	106	St. Nicholas	100
Mech. Bk'ng Asso.	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	132	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. firsts	103
Erie 1sts, '68	112	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	100
Erie 2ds, '79	128	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Gal. & Chi. extended	121
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	114	Chi & R. I. 1sts	113
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114½
Harlem 3ds, '68	103	N. J. Cen. 1sts	101
Mich. C. '69 & '72	134	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	126
Mich. C new 1sts, '83	138½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	113
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87½
Mich. S. 2ds	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65
Ill. Cen. '75	130	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	115
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114	Atlantic & G. W.	99½
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93		

The business to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,934,693 11, including for Customs $163,000; total payments, $1,508,272 21; and 7-30 Notes $49,950; total balance, $19,046,857 42.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road: and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY, Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

NITRATE OF SODA AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, IVES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock, at Woodruff & Jackson's stores, foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

For account of whom it may concern:

NITRATE OF SODA—2,500 bags nitrate of soda, remaining portion of 3,500 bags, slightly damaged at the late fire.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of French, German, Music and the English branches. Address X, Post-office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, — cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"—— ——,"
"—— ——,"

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. C. CLARKE, Col., A. O. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General. ALEXANDER CONN, Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.
Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 30, 1864.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRICTLY temperate and reliable man of fifty. Any easy exercise independent of incessantly writing would be acceptable. Salary not so much of a design as a comfortable and permanent home. Address or call on EUGENE CLIFTON, No. 11 Wooster-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, where two or three horses are kept, and nothing else required; English; age 36; good reference. Address M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COACHMEN, grooms, gardeners, porters, farm hands, servants, laborers, boys, &c., are immediately suited at the Large Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, female help of all kinds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—FOR sale, the fixtures complete and lease (5 years, from May 1, 1864) of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn. Possession given on or about Nov. 1, 1864. Apply on the premises, as above.

FOR SALE—A MILK DEPOT, ROUTES, WAGONS, stock, &c., in Brooklyn, doing a good business and yielding a fair profit; everything connected with the establishment is in the best condition. For particulars, address T. P. B., Box No. 208 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

A. H. WAINRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.

R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.

JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.

WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.

LEONARD J. TOUSEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to by done by this Company, as its name implies, warrant its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, show that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription of the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open *until further notice*, and the subcriptions received will be payable by instalments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefor but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of E. HILTON SCRIBNER, where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

PROPOSALS FOR

$200,000 "NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be intitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT. THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

Deposits made in August will draw interest from the 1st day of September, four months to January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS W. CAWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate No. 38,102, for 100 shares Hudson River Railroad Stock.

Certificate No. 38,109, for 100 shares Hudson River Railroad Stock.

Certificate No. 1,700, for 100 shares Chicago and North-Western Preferred.

All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.

FEARING & DALTON, No. 7 Broad-st.

$200 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber's stable at Centreville, Bergen Point, N. J., on the evening of Aug. 5, a dark brown mare, full of scattering white hairs, white stripe down her face running into her lip, white hind feet, a protruberance on her hind leg resembling a curb, a scar on knee inside of her right fore leg, long black tail and mane, about 15½ hands high; the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the said mare.

JOSEPH B. CLOSE, No. 49 Chambers-st., N. Y., or Bergen Point, N. J.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—SUPPOSED TO BE taken in mistake from the steamer *City of Washington*, July 28, a black leather dispatch box or writing case, also a traveling rug and drab overcoat, strapped together. Apply at No. 297 Broadway. No questions asked.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship COSTA RICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE HARVEST HOME and others, with steamboats such as desired. Also St. Ronan's Well, Pleasant Valley and other Groves to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits........ 10
United States to Veterans........ 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 758 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with, the best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BAY carriage horses, young, sound and kind in all harness; also, a coach, rockaway, wagon, harnesses, blankets, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the late Mrs. ISABELLA WEYMAN, Bloomingdale Road and 92d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a valuable property adapted to any manufacturing business, situated in 25th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of two Lots of Ground, with a very substantial four-story brick Building, about 50x50, in front, and a similar two-story Building, 50x35, in the rear. Immediate possession. Terms easy.

Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 454 WATER st., on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN G. ATTRIDGE, 591 or 261 East 4th-st., from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, RECENTLY bereaved, desire for full adoption a little girl about three years of age, of healthy, temperate parentage. Address, with full particulars, PARENTS, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, BY A gentleman and his wife; any party having a pleasant room to let can find a good tenant by addressing L. H. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTION, ANOTHER GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME. AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, the unapproachable Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the incomparable Danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

First appearance of Mr. D. L. MORRIS, THE CELEBRATED GERMANICO-AMERICANO, Who will "SPEAK SOME TINGS" "SPEAK SOME TINGS" IN A LEARNED DISSERTATION UPON THE TIMES.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 in Lecture Room, without additional charge, OF HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY. COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!! FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, TWO DWARFS, THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO KANGAROOS, PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, AUTOMATON WRITER, MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS only, of MR. DAN BRYANT, whose impersonations of Irish character during the past two weeks, have been pronounced by THE PRESS AND PUBLIC THE MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC ever WITNESSED ON THE NEW-YORK STAGE, since the days of the lamented Tyrone Power.

MONDAY, Aug. 8, sixth time at this theatre, Boucicault's great drama, in three acts, THE COLLEEN BAWN, OR THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

MILES NA-COPPALEEN......MR. DAN BRYANT.

POLITICAL.

McCLELLAN AND THE PEOPLE.

UNION MASS MEETING.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the People in favor of the Nomination and Election of GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States, will be held at Union-square, under the auspices of the McClellan Union Central Committee, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

Let the people rally in their might, and demonstrate their fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, their remembrance of our brave and patriotic soldiers, and their attachment to those great principles represented by our chosen leader.

The following eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. Hiram Ketchum,	Wm. A. Kobbe, Esq.,
Hon. John B. Haskin,	Magnus Gross, Esq.,
Hon. John Van Buren,	George Deitz, Esq.,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Lucius Bauer, Esq.,
Hon. Eli P. Norton,	Louis Kirsinger, Esq.,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,	Charles Bartholomew, Esq.,
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Md.,
Hon. Chas P. Daly,	Hon. E. Etheridge, Tenn.,
Hon. Wilson G. Hunt,	Hon. L. D. Evans, Texas,
Thomas F. Meagher, Esq.,	Gen. A. B. Norton, Texas,
H. Ketchum, Jr., Esq.,	Hon. Caleb Cushing, Mass.,
F. A. Seaver, Esq.,	Hon. Benj. F. Thomas, Mass.,
Hon. Richard T. Jacob, Ky.,	Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mass.,
Hon. Joel Parker, N. J.,	Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, Mass.,
Hon. Rodman Price, N. J.,	Hon. S. S. Cox, Ohio,
Hon. Theo. Cuyler, Penn.,	Wm. D. Murphy, Esq., N.Y.,
Hon. Edgar Cowan, Penn.,	J. P. Faurot, Esq., N. Y.,
Hamilton Pope, Ky.,	and others.

At 10 P. M. a McClellan Flag Raising will take place, accompanied with a grand display of Fireworks, in which will be presented our platform: and closing with the simultaneous discharge of thirty-four congreve rockets. Music by Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band. The Committee of Arrangements will be in session from 4 to 6 P. M. daily at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and Eighth-st. All associations and delegations in New-York or elsewhere desirous of coöperating in this demonstration, are requested to communicate their intentions to Francis J. Tucker, Secretary, Sinclair House, New-York. By order of R. F. STEVENS, Chairman.

FRANCIS J. TUCKER, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, will be held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 8 at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

S. DRAPER, President.

S. J. GLASSEY, H. H. WOODS, Secretaries.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

THE REBEL INVASION.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

Hagerstown Held Alternately by Rebel and Union Forces.

BRUTALITY OF REBEL FORAGERS.

Apprehensions, Rumors and Speculations.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 6.

FORNEY'S *Press* says: "We have received the following special dispatch from a high official source, and are assured that its details are perfectly and thoroughly reliable."

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Aug. 5.

Advices received from Alleghany County, Maryland, dated Aug. 2, say:

Heavy firing of artillery has been heard in the neighborhood of Cumberland all day.

Information has been received from a rebel deserter named WALKER, who says that the rebel cavalry, under JOHNSTON, MCCAUSLAND, and JACKSON, is advancing on Cumberland and this State, and they are to be joined by EARLY and IMBODEN. The whole force is to centre at Cumberland, and march on Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Their whole strength is about 25,000 or 30,000.

Should they be successful, they will then march on Cincinnati and cross into Kentucky.

The rebels have burned all the bridges on the Cumberland turnpike, and felled trees across the roads.

It was the Eighth Virginia Regiment that burned Chambersburgh. They have, in several cases, ravished women on their route.

Gen. AVERILL will be compelled to move toward Bedford, in order to operate against the rebels. Gen. AVERILL is doing all he can to arrest the progress of the invaders.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 6.

There are numerous rumors afloat regarding the rebel invasion, but very few can be traced to any trustworthy source.

We still have communication with Greencastle, and dispatches from there indicate no excitement, and refer to no forces of rebels in such close proximity as rumors place them to that town. It is still certain, however, that the rebels hold Hagerstown.

Yesterday they advanced a small force to Middleburgh, a point north of State Line, and between which and Hagerstown their foraging parties are reported to have conducted themselves with great brutality. From rumors this morning it is evident this force has been withdrawn from Middleburgh, and once more posted at Hagerstown, where the rebels evidently pause in their progress for reinforcements. The fact that they were signaling by rockets last night at Hagerstown, is an indication that there is either a force in close proximity to that place, or that those in possession of the town desire to advise approaching parties of their whereabouts. No doubt the rebels are on our border.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, August 6—6 P. M.

A dispatch received here at noon by the cashier of the Harrisburgh Bank, from the cashier of the Bank of Chambersburgh, states that the rebels evacuated Hagerstown this morning.

This was subsequently confirmed by dispatches to headquarters, which add that the rebels are now retiring along the Potomac River in the direction of Shepherdstown.

The last dispatch from the operator at Greencastle stated that he was about proceeding to State Line, and from thence to Hagerstown, to open up telegraphic communication.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

We have nothing here but rumors in regard to the movements of the rebels in the Valley or on the Upper Potomac. There is nothing definite.

The opinion is still entertained here that the essential object of the rebel demonstrations is to gather in the crops in the Valley, and that an invasion will not be seriously attempted.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug 6.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night, and who has been in Hagerstown for the past week, says that the rebel force of cavalry which drove COLE's cavalry and a portion of HUNTER's infantry out of that town on Friday last, were for the greater part dressed in Federal uniforms.

A number of families from Montgomery County, Md., to-day came to Washington, panic-stricken, and reported that the rebels were approaching in that direction. The farmers were evidently frightened by seeing a cavalry force of our own, mistaking them for rebels. There were certainly no indications of the approach of the enemy.

Refugees from Fredericksburgh report that the town is not permanently held by either side, but that both Union and rebel scouts make their appearance occasionally.

Recently a rebel conscripting force of cavalry appeared in Fredericksburgh and impressed into their service all persons capable of bearing arms. Small detachments are still lurking in the vicinity, looking for those who have escaped to the woods.

An Appeal by Gen. Cadwallader.

HEADQUARTERS BRANDYWINE DISTRICT, HARRISBURGH, August, 1864.

To the People of the City of Philadelphia and its Vicinity:

The rebel army is again upon the border of our State. The Governor has called for 30,000 volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency, for its defence. I appeal to your patriotism and State pride to respond promptly, and urge that you will immediately assemble in your respective Wards and organize companies to proceed forthwith to this city. You will be furnished with transportation by railroad, and on your arrival you will be organized into regiments, subsisted and sworn into the service of the State for State defence, during the period of the existing emergency.

GEO. CADWALLADER, Major-General Commanding.

Defeat of the Rebels at Osceola, Ark.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 6.

An officer of the steamer *Olive Branch* states that while the steamer was aground on Island No. 34, on the 3d inst., stragglers along shore reported that a fight had taken place at Osceola, between 800 rebels, under BOWEN, and a Federal force, Commander unknown, resulting in a defeat of the rebels, with the loss of many killed, wounded and prisoners, and the capture of their arms and equipage. BOWEN was among the killed.

Capt. FULLER, Superintendent of the telegraph of this department, has been appointed to a similar position in the Department of the Gulf. Hereafter he will have the supervision of both departments, with his headquarters at New-Orleans.

Canadian Excursionists.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 6.

Over one hundred Canadian excursionists arrived here last evening. The party consists of thirty-eight members of the Legislature, about twenty newspaper editors and reporters, with other leading men from all parts of Canada. They are being entertained by our citizens to-day, and will visit Fredericton, Halifax and other towns next week. Their visit is supposed to have some political significance, in view of the recent federation movement in Canada.

Recruits for the Army of the Potomac.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

Six hundred recruits leave in the steamer *Constitution* for the Army of the Potomac, to-morrow

FROM CHICAGO.

Funeral of Col. Mulligan—Civil War in Illinois—New Revelations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The funeral of Col. MULLIGAN took place to-day, and was one of the largest and most imposing spectacles of the kind ever witnessed in Chicago, second only to that on the occasion of the burial of Mr. DOUGLAS. The day was beautiful, and our citizens generally, together with all branches of the city Government, a large number of civic societies, and a strong array of military, participated. It was a heartfelt tribute to one who was really loved for what he was in private life, as well as for what he had done in the field for our country.

The religious ceremonies took place in the Church of St. Mary, Catholic. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Dr. MCMULLEN, a classmate and lifelong friend of the deceased. The procession, which took nearly an hour in passing a given point, was then formed and escorted the body, which was borne in a magnificent funeral car, to its resting-place in Calvary Cemetery.

During the services in the church Mrs. MULLIGAN fainted and remained a long time unconscious. The whole scene was affecting in the last degree. And thus we have "buried out of our sight" another of those gallant men who have gone forth from among us to battle and die for the flag we love so well. And while I write there comes, borne upon lightning wings, the sad intelligence that still another Chicago officer has fallen in the terrible assault upon Petersburgh.

The disturbance in Montgomery and Fayette Counties still continues. A band of desperadoes, variously estimated at from 300 to 500 have been encamped near Van Burensburgh, and have committed depredations through that region for the past week or more. They are under the command of a man who calls himself Col. CLINGMAN, and who says that he has a regular commission from the Confederate Government, and his men are Illinois Copperheads, with a few refugees from Missouri.

On Friday last a posse of about 500 men, well armed, under the orders of the Sheriff, and headed by deputy STEVENSON, went out from Hillsboro' to disperse these rebels. They encountered several bands during Saturday and skirmished with them, killing two, wounding six, and taking twenty prisoners. Two of the posse were severely wounded. For some reason, not explained, they released all the prisoners but five. These afterward obtained bail in one thousand dollars each to appear at the September term of the United States Court.

A later report says that another fight took place on Sunday, at what are called the Okaw Bottoms, and that quite a number were killed and wounded on both sides. A regiment of infantry was expected from Springfield on Monday.

There is—as well there might be—great excitement in all that region, and we shall look for accounts of "stirring events" in the course of a few days. It is still a matter of surprise that the authorities at Springfield display so much supineness in this business.

There are rumors to-day of more disturbances in Edgar County. It is stated that the malcontents, to the number of 150, have assembled about six miles from Paris, and threaten to "clean out" the Union men of that town. These uprisings *may* result from the secret societies which have been recently exposed. But as they are comparatively insignificant, and confined to certain heretofore disaffected localities, we come to the conclusion that they are not the result of any preconcerted movement, but have been brought about by the influence and the presence of some bold, wicked leader.

You will observe that there has been another detailed exposé of "disloyal secret society" in Indiana. I think, still, that altogether too much importance is attached to these societies by the Union press. It is possible, and, in my opinion, probable, that they are purely political—in a partisan sense—and have no purpose of aiding the rebellion. But will not the language used by the Union press in relation to them carry aid and comfort to the enemy, by impressing them with the idea that there is a powerful combination here at the North ready to resist the Government by force, and thus encourage them to persevere and put forth redoubled efforts? I am aware that the action of many of the leading Democrats is such as to excite a grave suspicion that they are in full sympathy with Southern traitors. But not so the mass. I have a friend, a prominent lawyer and politician, who is unfortunately committed to the opposition. He was in the city a few days since, and in conversation about these societies he remarked that he belonged to one, which he knew had its ramifications throughout the Northwest. "But," said he, "let the members of that society lift a finger against the Government in hostility, and I will be among the first to shoulder a musket to put it down. We seek a change of administration in the regular constitutional way. Our society is to the Democratic party what the Loyal Leagues are to the Republicans—and that is all there is of it."

SPORTING.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 6.

This being the last day of the races the attendance was exceedingly large.

There were five races, and every one present was delighted with them.

The first was a hurdle race, four hurdles, each of them six feet three inches high, in a mile. The dash was a two mile one, making eight hurdles in all to clear. Five Canadian horses cleared seven hurdles. *Zig-zag* stumbled over the eighth hurdle; *Charley Riley* fell against him, and *Garryowen* rode by. Capt. Fox. of the Grenadier Guards, cleared the eighth hurdle in gallant style, and won the race. None of the riders or horses were hurt. Time—4 minutes and 46 seconds.

The second race was a mile and a quarter dash—selling stakes. *Patti* came in first, *Verbena* second, and *Sweepstakes* third. Time—2:23½.

The third race was a handicap three mile one, for a purse of $600. *Capt. Moore* cantered over the course and took the purse, *Punch* and *Reporter* refusing weights.

The fourth race was for beaten horses, a dash of one and a quarter miles. *Verbena* came in first, and *Kate Duncan* second. Time 2:29.

The fifth race was a handicap one, mile heats. *Tipperary* won both heats. *Patti* came in second. Mr. HARPER's colt and Mr. MORRIS' filly were also beaten. Time 1:59 and 2:02.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

Lieut.-Commander FLEMING, of the steamer *Sagamore*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated July 12, off Cedar Keys, Florida, says that he sent a launch from that vessel, and two boats from the steamer *Clyde*, with twenty-four men and four officers, upon expedition on the Suwannee River, to seize some cotton which he learned that the rebels were making use of for the purpose of constructing breastworks on that river.

The expedition demolished the breastworks by bringing away ninety-four bales of cotton.

There were no casualties on our side.

The behavior of the officers and men was everything that could be desired.

ARRIVAL FROM OFF WILMINGTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, Commander CLARY, from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, arrived this evening. She reports spoke on the 2d inst., off Cape Hatteras, United States steamer *Connecticut*, from Boston for the Gulf squadron.

From Colorado—Depredations by Texan Guerrillas.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned to-day. H. D. TOWNE was nominated for Governor.

A small party of guerrillas, supposed from northwestern Texas, has been committing depredations in this vicinity for a week past. They robbed the mail coach near Mt. Vernon, forty miles from here, a few days since, and took $4,000 in gold from the passengers. They claim to be operating in connection with a large force which designs to attack this city. A small party came upon their camp on Saturday, fired into it, and fled, not knowing the strength of the enemy. The guerrillas also scattered. The next night the same party visited the camp and found a large quantity of stolen property, horses, gold dust and greenbacks; also a record of their operations on the route from Texas, showing they had captured two trains on the Arkansas River. It is supposed a rebel organization in this city, numbering several hundred, is ready to aid the guerrillas whenever they attack the place.

FORT SUMTER.

Progress of the Bombardment—Interesting Developments.

The Port Royal *New South* of July 30 has the following interesting statements about Fort Sumter:

ACCURATE FIRING.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter from the batteries on Cumming's Point is prosecuted with great vigor. The firing thus far has had a marked effect, having exposed to view a considerable portion of the interior of the work. It has been many months since the rebels in Sumter have had a good thorough waking up, but the spell is now broken under the new order of things—a circumstance which has doubtless made a lively impression on the sensibilities of the garrison. The bombardment is as heavy as any that has yet been directed to the fort. The firing cannot be excelled. Shot succeeding shot strike squarely at the point aimed. At almost every discharge down comes a pile of rubbish, while above rises a volume of dust and dirt.

THE FORT STRONG.

When this bombardment was commenced it is believed the fort was nearly as strong as it was before the severe chastisement it received under the direction of Gen. GILLMORE. It had become thus strong for the reason that the rebels had been allowed to quietly, uninterruptedly work at repairing damages. The other day when Gen. FOSTER was at the front, a witness to the shelling, he observed a sheet of water was thrown up by a shot which struck within the fort. This led him to make a closer inspection, the result of which strengthened his conviction that the rebels have made large excavations in the interior of the fort. It has been subsequently ascertained that a subterranean passage has been constructed by means of which the garrison are enabled to make a complete circuit round the fort. According to information considered authentic, the lower casemates of the work have never been materially damaged. The debris formed by the constant shelling completely buried the casemates on the side fronting Morris Island. That being the case, it may be safely assumed that the men are provided with a sufficient shelter from offensive missiles.

BOMB-PROOF.

Besides having the lower casemates as a place of protection, the rebels have constructed two bomb-proofs of dimensions sufficiently large to accommodate a very numerous garrison. Of course these bomb-proofs are built low down so that when the upper portion of the fort is knocked away, that share of the debris which falls inward tends to add to the strength of the proofs. Those who examined the rebel bomb-proofs in Wagner are aware of the perfect security they afforded the occupants. In that case as in the present case of Sumter, the earth or material displaced by projectiles served to render the bomb-proofs still further impregnable.

GUNS.

A great division of opinion has existed as to whether or not the enemy, at any time during the past few months, has had guns mounted in Sumter. The fact appears to be that guns are really mounted in or on the fort. It must be borne in mind that the channel side of the fort—not being directly opposed to either the land or naval batteries, has sustained but little damage compared with other portions of the work. On the channel front, then, it has been learned through undoubted sources, the rebels have mounted five guns, two of which are in good serviceable condition. Of the remaining three one is in a questionable condition—the other two being useless. The guns are of heavy calibre, having originally belonged to the fort. In addition to these five guns the rebels, each night after dark, haul over the rubbish to the summit of the walls—it cannot be called a parapet, for that is destroyed—four 12-pounder howitzers, which they place in position on a leveled surface or platform. The object of these small pieces is probably to defend the fort against infantry assaults. In the morning, before daylight, the guns are lowered out of sight. The rebels never fire from either the light or heavy pieces. They have probably deluded themselves with the belief that we were ignorant of the fact of their having guns in the fort, which supposed ignorance they intended to take advantage of when the monitors should attempt the passage of the channel, or when a party from the shore should favor them with an assault. If the rebels should chance to glance at this *exposé* they will possibly be chagrined at their unsuccessful effort in keeping from us this valuable information.

MAGAZINES—WIRE NETWORK.

In the present or in a previous bombardment the old magazine was blown up. The rebels have now constructed a new magazine near the northwest angle of the fort.

Spread at intervals over the rubbish is a network of wire which is intended to act as an impediment against the efforts of a scaling party. The rebel sharpshooters felicitate themselves on the excellent shots they will make when our men, entangled in the wire, shall give them the opportunity.

CASUALTIES.

It is admitted that our mortars do fearful execution. The occupants of the forts can, when away from the bombproofs, manage to crawl behind a pile of bricks to escape injury from the shots thrown from the guns, but the perpendicular shots discharged from the mortars have no respect for these places of refuge. Since the late bombardment commenced over one hundred men have been killed and wounded within the fort. The casualities usually occur while the men are engaged making repairs.

RELIEFS.

Reliefs are sent to the garrison at night by means of a small steamer which runs down the Sullivan's Island side of the channel. By the same means the garrison are supplied with provisions.

THE REBEL FLAG.

The small, colorless flag in which the rebels take so much pride can be seen at most all times on the northwest wall. How many times the flag has been shot away we know not, but we know for a certainty that in a single day it has gone overboard four different times.

THE BOMBARDMENT TO BE CONTINUED.

As one of the results of the present bombardment, it has been noticed that a complete lane has been plowed through the fort. It is the intention, we understand, to continue the bombardment until it is clearly demonstrated that the work of demolition is fairly accomplished.

Ex-Gen. D. C. Buell.

HIS STATEMENT OF THE REASONS OF HIS RESIGNATION.

The following letter, said to have been addressed to a friend privately by Ex-Major-Gen. BUELL, appears in the congenial columns of the Philadelphia *Age*:

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Wednesday, July 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The public have seen no official announcement of the fact—though it is, no doubt, by this time very generally known—that I have resigned my commission in the army. I have several times since been assured that my personal friends, and many who, without the claim of personal acquaintance, have taken an interest in my official career, feel that some explanation of the circumstances and motives of my action is due to them. Accepting this claim upon me, I have already answered some of my friends in substance as I do you now.

It is perhaps unnecessary to enter into an exposition of the circumstances of my supersedure in Tennessee in the Fall of 1862, since the particulars, though not without a certain value, involve interests of my own with which it is not my wish to weary you. As far as facts are concerned, it will suffice for the present to say, that after the adjournment, about the 1st of May, 1863, of the "Commission" which investigated my campaign, my correspondence with the department was confined to a monthly report made to the Adjutant-General that I was waiting the action of the War Department on the proceedings of that Commission; that about the fifth week of April last, I was offered command under Gen. SHERMAN, my junior, which I declined; that a month later I was again offered command under Gen. CANBY, also my junior, which I declined; that about three weeks later I received notification that I was mustered out of my rank as Major-General of Volunteers, and that on the same day I sent in my resignation as Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department of the regular army.

The impulses of most men would approve my course in this matter, if it even rested on no other ground than a determination not to acquiesce in any measure that would degrade me; but I had a higher motive than that. I believed that the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation, and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to restore the Union, if, indeed, they had not already rendered its restoration impossible, but that their tendency was to subvert the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happiness; and to such a work I could not lend my hand.

While there may have been more or less of personal ambition mixed up in the movement of *secession* as there must generally be in the management of political affairs, yet I do not doubt that it was mainly determined by *an honest conviction in the minds of those who engaged in it*, that the control of the Government had passed permanently into the hands of a sectional party which would soon trample on the political rights of the South. This apprehension was shared in by a very large portion of the people who did not favor secession, and who were so anxious for the preservation of the Union that even coercive measures, if tempered by justice and mercy, would not have estranged them. Under these circumstances the use of military force to put down armed resistance was not incompatible with a restoration of the Union with its former glories and affections, provided the means were employed in such a manner as to convince the people that their constitutional rights would be respected. Such a policy, therefore, in the use of force, if force must be resorted to, had the manifest advantage of weakening the power of the rebellion and strengthening the Government, independently of the moral force which dignity and justice always lend to authority.

A policy which recognized these principles was wisely declared by Congress in the beginning of the war; and from a fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my interests as a citizen centred, not less than from a natural impulse, I gave that policy my earnest support. Unfortunately it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rancor, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts or agents of the Government; and when, at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliation and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and success rendered more difficult of attainment.

You have, in these few lines, an explanation of the motives of my conduct while I was in command, as well as of the step which, after twenty-three years of service, has closed my career as a soldier, and broken up the professional habits and associations to which I was educated, and in which I have passed the larger portion of my life. I am very far from casting unfavorable reflections upon the thousands in the service, who, perhaps, with views similar to my own, have not chosen my course. Few of them have been similarly situated; and I rather commend the patience with which they have struggled on in positions which must otherwise have been filled by less scrupulous men, and in which they might mitigate some of the calamities which they yet could not wholly prevent. Very truly yours,

D. C. BUELL.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S RAID.

Consternation in Alabama—Rebel Accounts.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sunday Evening, July 17, 1864.

Yesterday noon the whole city was thrown into an intense state of excitement by the report that fifteen hundred Federal cavalry were on their way, intending to sack, burn and destroy the capital of Alabama. A handbill was issued by some of the oldest and most responsible citizens, calling upon all classes, young and old, to meet at the court-house at 8 o'clock that evening, to adopt measures for the defence of their homes and firesides.

It was not long before the excitement became more and more intense. Group after group assembled in front of the post-office, which then seemed the general rendezvous, each party bringing additional news, which, of course, had just been received from "a source perfectly reliable." From 1,500 the assailants were magnified to 3,500, and doubtless many believed that before midnight the city would be wrapt in flames and half the community murdered in cold blood.

There were so many reports in circulation relative to the strength of the expected raiding party that up to this moment no one seems to have the least idea as to where it may be, or who may command it. One thing, however, was certain—the capital had to be defended at all hazards, and for this purpose three infantry companies had to be organized last evening; these were fully equipped with arms and ammunition. Cavalry scouts were also sent out for the purpose of obtaining reliable information, with instructions to report promptly to Maj.-Gen. JONES M. WITHERS, now in command of this district.

Late in the evening the Government funds which had lately arrived for the purpose of paying off the officers and soldiers at this post, were quietly sent off into the country, and still later in the night, private vehicles, loaded with bullion and plate, were also passed out to some secure spot beyond the enemy's reach, in in case they should succeed in entering the city. All this time different military officials were on the alert, taking the names of all who would volunteer, and some of them were so busily engaged, that it was nearly daylight before their muster rolls were completed.

At 7 o'clock this morning two companies of cavalry and five of infantry were fully organized from among the citizens and such hospital patients as were convalescent, while the authorities had telegraphed to Pollard for such force as could be spared to assist them from that point.

Gov. WATTS has turned the whole command over to Maj.-Gen. WITHERS, subject to his order until the affair is decided, and that officer will doubtless use every means in his power to preserve the capital from the assault of any force, however numerous it may be.

The Central Bank of this city has its entire specie fund removed to the railroad, where it now remains under a strong guard. An engine is attached to the cars, with steam up, ready to start up the road the moment that the Federals are within hailing distance. A large amount of these funds compose the specie that belongs to the banks of Atlanta, Ga., that had been sent to the City of Montgomery for safe keeping.

Early this morning guards were sent all over the city, with instructions to arrest all parties who had not promptly volunteered, and bring them before the General-Commanding. No exemptions were valid; foreigners of all nations, members of Congress and State Legislatures, State officers, men holding medical exemptions, and even the city police, were all taken in out of the wet, and made to do military duty. Most persons arrested submitted very cheerfully, but some few were highly indignant, and absolutely refused to stir a single step unless forced to move at the point of the bayonet.

At 5 o'clock this evening the whole battalion rendezvoused at the Court-house, and will march to meet the Federals and disclaim their right to claim possession of the capital of Alabama. Of course you need not look for our city press to forward news as the printers are all under arms. Yours, P.

What Gen. Rousseau Did.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 19th says:

We learn this morning, by passengers, that the report was in Montgomery yesterday that the Federal raiders had cut the railroad at three different places—at Chehaw, Opelika and Louchapoka. It was also reported that a company of cadets (boys) from Selma was badly cut up at the battle of Chehaw yesterday.

An extra Jackson *Mississippian* of the 10th says:

The Selma *Reporter* of Monday morning, brings a few additional particulars of Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU's raid into Alabama.

It appears that the only property burnt at Talladega, was the depot building and a lot of arms. The building in which the arms were manufactured was left standing. No private property was disturbed in that town.

Two of the raiders, captured at Syllacogga Friday night, were brought down on the train Sunday.

It is reported that a Federal Colonel and a Lieutenant were killed near Greensport by citizens.

When last heard from, Gen. CLANTON was in the right place.

In the fight at Ten Islands, on Thursday last, Gen. CLANTON's clothes were almost riddled, but he escaped unhurt. All of his staff officers, we learn, were either killed or wounded; among the former was Capt. ABERCROMBIE.

At Ashville the Federals stopped long enough to assist in the issuances of the Ashville *Vidette*. It appears that the press was stopped to announce the arrival of Gen. R. and his admirers, and to disclaim all sympathy with the Confederate Government. The *Vidette*, in the hands of the raiders, doubtless turned a complete summerset.

The Methodist Church South and Secession.

CONVENTION AT KNOXVILLE.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* reports the proceedings of a convention of the local ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of those whose church relations had been changed by expulsion for "disloyalty to the Southern Confederacy," or by voluntary withdrawal, which was held in Knoxville on the 17th ult.

The convention was organized by electing Rev. E. E. GILLENWATER Chairman, and Rev. R. G. BLACKBURN Secretary.

The objects of the convention were stated by the Chairman to be the gathering together of the loyal portion of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, within the bounds of the Holston Annual Conference, into legal and permanent organization, and the supplying of the churches with a devoted spiritual pastorate.

A report of considerable length, accompanied by a series of resolutions, was adopted. The following are extracts from the report:

"At an early period in this wicked rebellion, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, took her stand upon the treasonable, and therefore false, foundation of secession; her pulpits bellowed with more terrific thunder on the side of disunion than those of almost any other church, hurling firey invectives at the Union and the North—carrying the most of her leading and influential portion of her ministers and members into the unhallowed embrace of treason. Under the administration of this, our former church, some of our ministers have been proscribed, some refused circuits and stations, and others expelled, all for *opinion's sake*, and because they were loyal to the United States. We have determined, therefore, no longer to live under the iron rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, or to be associated in our church relations with the men who control the interests of said church, or are likely to direct her future movements. It, therefore, remains for us and the loyal thousands of our brethren similarly situated, to do one of three things—either to remain in the wilderness—not of *Judea*, but of *Dixie*—and wander off into the mountains of sin and unbelief, whence we came; or, next, to form ourselves into a separate and independent church organization; or, last of all, to seek a reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, whose doctrines, usages and faith are in accordance with ours, and in the enjoyment and practice of which we desire to live and die! * *

Now that the most numerous of the American churches has placed itself at the head of the Anti-Slavery movements of the country, we may expect that other churches will follow. Hitherto only a number of the smaller denominations of the country had taken this position. Thus among the Methodists only a branch known as the Wesleyans, with a membership of 21,000, and, I may add, the Free Methodists and the Independent Methodists, two small organizations of recent origin, had excluded slaveholders from their communion; while the Methodist Episcopal Church, extending through all the States and Territories, with the rise of 900,000 members, only prohibited the "buying and selling" of slaves. The Methodist Protestant Church, a branch that left the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty-five years ago, and numbers about 90,000 members, had no general law on the subject of slaveholding. Among the Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians, numbering 57,000 members; the Reformed Presbyterians, numbering 15,000 members, and the Free Presbyterians numbering 4,000 members, did not allow slaveholding. But no such prohibition was enforced among the Old School Presbyterians, numbering 300,000 members; the New School Presbyterians, numbering 150,000 members, or the Cumberland Presbyterians, numbering 104,000 members. Among the other denominations, the "United Brethren," numbering about 100,000 members, and the Friends, commonly called *Quakers*, adhere to a slavery prohibiting policy; while the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, the German Reformed and the Unitarian, with their large membership, have all studiously refrained from legislation on the subject.

1. *Resolved*, That the rebellion of the Southern States against the Government of the United States, was without any just and sufficient cause, and therefore what has followed is without any foundation in right, justice or the laws of the land, or in the wants and necessities of the people in this or any other country.

2. *Resolved*, That all who willingly engaged in this rebellion have, in the eyes of the supreme law of the land, in the judgment of all enlightened nations, and especially in the feelings of every loyal heart of this vast continent, have forfeited all the rights, privileges and immunities of the Government of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That the loyal members and ministers of Holston Annual Conference are entitled in law to all property belonging to said ecclesiastical organization, and, with Divine blessing, we intend to claim and hold the same, and rebuild the waste places of Zion.

4. *Resolved*, That the loyal people and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, within the bounds of the Holston Conference, constitute said church, and this convention, acting for said church and people, hereby propose, at the earliest day practicable, to transfer the same to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and that a committee be appointed to complete the negotiations, subject to the approval of those transferred.

5. *Resolved*, That ministers having charge of circuits, stations and missions, and all who may have in the future, be instructed to propose to the churches in their respective charges to change their church relations from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by going *en masse* to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

An important fact was elicited by the committee. It was in regard to the number of loyal preachers in the bounds of the Holston Annual Conference. The committee was not able to learn all the names, because large scopes of the Conference are within rebel lines. There is one hundred and twelve loyal preachers in the conference, and at least forty more whose names were not learned. Of the one hundred and twelve, sixty are ordained ministers, and several of them are ready to enter the traveling connection upon the platform adopted by the convention.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REG'T N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—Commandants of companies are hereby directed to report at these Headquarters on Sunday, August 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., marching orders having been received.

Commandants will take immediate steps to have every man who has been uniformed brought at once to the camp, on Governor's Island.

By order. Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.

HENRY J. WHIT, Adjutant.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—At about 10 o'clock last night, a fire occurred on the third floor of the premises No. 145 Maiden-lane, occupied by E. J. SIDNEY BETTS, Jr., liquor rectifier. Damage about $500. The stocks of Messrs. SINCLAIR & WEST, brokers, on the second floor, and LEONARD & SQUIER, on the ground floor, were damaged by water. The cause of the fire is unknown.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 43 bbls. of Ashes, 11,948 bbls. Flour, 227 bbls. and 521 bags Corn Meal, 87,893 bushels Wheat, 110,324 bushels Corn, 375 bushels Rye, 33,166 bushels Oats, 465 pkgs. Provisions, and 436 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues dull and irregular in price.

COTTON—Is in fair request and much higher. Middlings, $1 75@$1 76 ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,650 bales.

FISH—The demand is good, and prices favor sellers. We quote: Dry Cod at $8@$9 ₱ cwt., No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$20, No. 2 do. at $14 50@$17, and No. 3 do. at $11@$13 50 ₱ bbl., Smoked Herring at 57c.@60c. for scaled, and 35c.@40c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, and prices of really desirable lots of fresh ground, especially medium grades, have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales since our last amount to 22,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State $9 80@$10 60, chiefly at $10@10 25, and for September delivery at $11. Round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 75.

Superfine State and Western, ₱ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 60
Extra State	9 80	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 20	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 75	@13 00
Extra Gennessee	10 60	@12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is quiet but steady to-day. Sales since our last 1300 bbls., at $10 45@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 30@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales 600 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$10 50—the latter a fancy price—per bbl. Sales 175 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand to-day, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request; prime Spring has been firm in price, but all other kinds have been quoted quite heavy and unsettled. Sales have been made since our last of 91,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 57@$2 63, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, at $2 48@$2 56; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 42@$2 45; Milwaukee Club, $2 28@$2 41; Chicago Spring, at $2 23@$2 40 ₱ bushel. Corn has been plenty and heavy, to-day. Sales since our last, 94,000 bushels, at $1 55@$1 56 for mixed Western, $1 70@$1 82, nearly all at $1 70 for White Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues quite dull at $1 95@$2 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 98c.@$1; Western, at 99c.@$1, and very choice at $1 02 State at 99c.@$1, cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in more request at $1 35@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at 15c.@29c., for poor to prime, and 30c.@31c. for very choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 18,164 hides and 30 bales do.; sales, 8,200 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co.; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 22 lbs., private terms; 685 Dry West Indies, 23 lbs., 18¾c.@22c., as they run; 500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 16½c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 686,700 (same time last year 455,300—year before, 380,000), and 1,075 bales. The stock consists of 363,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 86,000 Dry Rio Grande; 48,300 Dry Orinoco; 101,000 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 16,500 Dry Central America, &c.; 10,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 2,500 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 23,500 Dry African; 2,500 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 1,075 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry from manufacturers and Eastern dealers continues very light, and both State and Western purchasers are taking only only limited supplies—at prices about a half cent lower than the highest point attained during last month. The receipts from tanneries continue small for the season, as the drouth of the past sixty days is now being felt in most of the tanning districts. *Oak Sole* has been in limited request, at unchanged and firm prices. Week's receipts of sole leather about 24,000 sides." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak light Cropped, Good, 61c.@63c.; Oak middle, Cropped, Good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 46c.@47c., Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock California, Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 40c.@43c.; Hemlock Orinoco & B. A. Poor, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in request and held firmly.

NAVAL STORES—Are in very moderate demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 per gallon. Tar at $18@20 ₱ bbl. Resin at $42@56 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 88c.@88c., free, and 82½c.@83½c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request and prices have been unsettled. Sales since our last, 4,400 bbls., at $38 25@$30, for New Mess; $35 50@$36 for Old Mess; $36@$37 for Prime Mess; and $35 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@24c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales of 315 packages. Bacon continues inactive and unsettled. Lard is in good demand and dearer; sales since our last 3,850 tcs. and bbls. at 21c.@22½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $26@$30 for Extra Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$34 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 39c.@46c. for poor to prime, and 47c.@50c. for choice to fancy State, and 36c.@44c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 16c.@25c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted to-day. Total number of vessels in port, 622. For Liverpool the engagements included 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 8d., in bags; 45,000 bushels Corn, at 7d.@7½d.; 240 bbls. Oil Cake, and 150 bales Hemp, at 20s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 45,000 bushels Wheat, (all next week,) at 9½d., and 500 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d., and 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d. For Bristol, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.@6s. 6d; and 30,000 feet Oak Plank, at $16.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 6—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; no speculative demand, and only a moderate milling inquiry; sales of No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 05; other grades neglected. CORN dull and easier; sales of No. 2 at $1 36½@1 37. OATS dull; No. 1 offered at 85c., without bids. Other grains nominal. WHISKY nominal, at $1 72@$1 73. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 21c. on Wheat, 18c. on Corn, and 12c. on Oats, to New-York, and 18c. on Wheat, 16c. on Corn, and 10½c. on Oats, to Albany.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR dull; sales of Ohio Extra at $12. WHEAT firm; supplies light; sales of New Red at $2 80@$2 82, and White at $2 90@$2 93. CORN firm; sales of White at $1 80, and Yellow at $1 82. WHISKY dull at $1 79. COFFEE dull at 48c.@49½c.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

25,000 Amer. Gold	259¾	400 Michigan South'n.	90¾
100 Erie Railway	112⅜	1000 Pittsburgh R.	113⅝

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Havana, from Havana.—Mr. Aurelio Aranzo, Mrs. Aurelio Aranzo, child and servant; Miss Y. Aranzo, Miss M. Aranzo, Mr. L. Falconnier, Mrs. L. Falconnier, Mrs. Chas. Tyng, Mr. P. Pims, Mr. S. Woolcott, Mr. J. Mora, Mr. Benoni Lanzeoni, Mr. Charles Fernandez, Nathaniel Paike Learyi Mr. Silvio Molina, Mr. G. Alum, Mrs. G. Alum and 2 children, Mr. J. Garbeille, Mrs. J. Garbeille, Mr. C. Wadsworth, Mrs. C. Wadsworth, Mr. W. Fairhild, Mrs. W. Fairchild, Miss. E. Fairchild, Miss A Garcia, Messrs. J N. Bolona, A. Garcia, P. M. Castnya, B. Adamson, D. Peag Ramos, A. Bass, R. Coulst, P. Garcia, A. Rossett, J. Lambourdette, Raphael Hernandez, Jas. Carpenter, J. Pessella, M. Rodriguez, Y. Perella, M. Cusanora, A. Cusanora, M. Ring, J. F. Jantands, A. Cordon, D. Ring, Toledo; D. J. Ring, Toledo; J. M. Pones de Leon, F. Fernandez Lanz, B. Migares, F. Lopez, J. Zawago tia, P. Mendire, C. Medinna, M. Schaws, M. Valdy, Jos. Knight, H. Fence, B. Jamky, E. Delvaille, V. Y. de Cota.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 6—*In steamship Bellona, for London*—T. Ragonly, Dr. James Coldham, A. J. Von Learhoven and lady, Capt. L. W. Brown, Rev. Thos. Pullar, Jacque Raband and lady, Mrs. Annie Close and child, James Connell, Fredk. Ayking, Thos. Hayes, Mrs. E. A. McNally, Ferdinand Beuret, Chas. Carter, H. Stranger, Antonio Simonous, lady and child, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 6—*In steamship London, from London and Havre*—Mrs. Hartledge, Mrs. J. Hutchings, J. Degnon, Mr. Nickells, E. F. Walker, Pierre Giraud, J. Cabarry, Felix Reiss, Mrs. F. Reiss, Baron de Resthal, Baroness de Resthal, and 312 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon sets... 9 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 40 | Gov. Island.. 11 29 | Hell Gate... 12 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship New-York, (Br.) Salmon, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Onkel, (Brem.) Homeyer, Cork, S. de Visser; Commercia, (Ital.) Lupi, Gloucester, C. D. Georgiades.

Schooners Watauga, Cook, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Maria Louisa, Snow, Gloucester, J. C. Stetson; Village Belle, (Br.) Garland, Matamoras, I. B. Gager; Lucy Ann, (Br.) Lawrence, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship London, (Br.) Couch, London July 16, and Havre 20th, with mdse. and 233 passengers to Williams & Guion. 6th inst., 60 miles east of Sandy, signalized ship Jeremiah Thompson, bound E. Experienced heavy weather until Aug. 4, since then variable winds, with fogs. July 25, lat. 49 23, lon. 22 36, exchanged signals with Bremen steamer New-York. July 31, lat. 46 54, lon. 44 19, signalized Br. ship No B S R P.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana 4 ds. and 16 hours, with mdse. and passengers to T. Ascencio & Co.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Jane D. Cooper, (Br.) Cooper, Manzanilla 18 ds., with wood, etc., to master. 2d inst., the second officer died. The J. D. C. is bound to London; put into this port for medical assistance. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark George Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Anderson, Buenos Ayres June 1, and the river the 9th, with hides to order. July 17, lat. 9 N., lon. 39, spoke brig Augusta, of Montreal, from Rio Grande for New-York, 69 ds. out, short of provisions; supplied her. This morning, at 2:30 A. M., went ashore on Sandy Hook, and got off at 9:15 A. M., with the assistance of the steamtugs Blanch Page and Adelia.

Bark Helen Augusta, Cutts, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with coffee, logwood and 14 passengers to Robert Murray, Jr.

Bark Geestemunde, (Hanov.) Kulken, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 248 passengers to Unkert & Co.

Brig Friedrich Wilhelm, (Hanov.) Gerling, Falmouth, Eng., 52 ds., with coffee to Holmboe & Balchen. No date, lat. 47, lon. 48, saw a great number of icebergs. 4th inst., off Fire Island, saw a large quantity of wrecked stuff; picked up two seats, painted green, and a white bucket-stand.

Brig La Stefania, (Ital.) Coppola, Sicily 67 ds., with brimstone to F. Berthoud & Co.

Brig Victory, (Span.) Mova, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., in ballast to J. M. Ceballos.

Brig D. Molony, Atkins, Cow Bay, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Foster & Nickerson.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Sheffield, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Astrea, McFadden, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Russell, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Mott, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Clyde, (Br.) Croscup, St. John, N. B., 22 ds., with lumber to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Belapeck, Averill, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Nightingale, Bebee, East Cambridge.

Schr. Lizzie Guptill, Guptill, Providence.

Schr. Ada Ames, ——, Elizabethport, bound East.

Schr. O. C. Randall, Jones, Providence.

Schr. R. L. Dean, Dean, Taunton, for Albany.

Schr. Horizon, Blum, Northport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, Stamford.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Eaton, Newport.

Schr. Laura May, ——, Norwich.

Schr. Clara Horton, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Empire, Small, Portsmouth.

Schr. H. E. Chave, Ryan, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Mary Northam, Milton, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Saunders, Hartford.

Schr. Arabine, Douglass, New-London.

Schr. Fashion, Talbuck, New-Haven.

Schr. John W. Bell, Neal, Riverhead, pine wood.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Norwich, for Newburgh.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Parker, Providence.

Schr. James A. Stetson, Finney, Chatham, with fish.

Schr. S. R. Buckley, Buckley, Westport.

Schr. Eliza Ellen, Joyce, Greenport.

Schr. Harriet, Hay, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S., light.

Sailed.

Aug. 5—Steamers Virginia and Frances.

Ships North America, Melrose, City of Montreal.

Barks Laura Russ, Leighton, Cubana, Pride of the Sea, Lucy Frances.

Brigs H. F. Colthirst, Brisk, Ocean Traveler, Orinoco, Isabella.

Schooners J. & D. Cramer, Alexander, Milton Badger, James H. Hoyt, R. F. Woolsey, E. D. Raynor, E. J. Downing, Clayton, John B. Meyers, Rio Grande, Liverpool.

Aug. 6—Steamship Borussia, for Hamburg; City of Washington, (Br.) and New-York, (Br.) for Liverpool; Bellona, for London; Fung Shuey, Charles C. Leary, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

ST. HELENA, June 27.—The ship Sam. Dunning, previously reported as having foundered April 19, was spoken May 25, in lat. 33 S., lon. 30 S., 67 ds. out from Rangoon for Falmouth, by the ship Victory, arrived here. (The S. D. sailed from Rangoon March 15.)

Spoken, &c.

Arlington—bark, from New-York for Cadiz, July 29, lat. 39 2?, lon. 59 10.

A. J. Ross—schr, strg. S. S. E., was seen, July 28, lat. 31 36, lon. 70 29.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 5—Arr. brig Enterprise, from Port-au-Prince.

Also arr. ship Thacher Magoun, from Liverpool; smr. Constitution, from New-York; barks Sea, Liverpool; Gelora, Pictou.

Below—Ship Thatcher Magoun, Dunbar, Liverpool. Weather cloudy and calm.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 4, P. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. barkentine Reina del Sud, schrs. Caroline Knight, Watchman, Volant, Delaware, Mary Louisa, T. T. Derringer, Abigail Haley, Sarah L., Empire, Trade Wind, Palos, Emma Furbush, Gilman D. King, Wm. P. Cott, Pilot's Bride, Vicksburgh and Gen. Peavey.

Aug. 5—Arr. schrs. J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Sarah McDonald, York, from Baltimore for do.; David B. Doane, Knowlton, from Philadelphia for do.; Antietam, Hinckley, from Elizabethport for do.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 5—Arr. whale ship Contest, from the Atlantic Ocean, with 200 bbls. of sperm and 100 bbls. of whale oil, and 800 lbs. of bone.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6—Arr. bark Linda, Lindsay, from Matamoras; schr. River Queen, from Fort Jackson, La.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5—Arr. bark Clanta, (Br.) Nichols, Glace Bay, C. B. 6th, arr. brigs C. H. Kennedy, Clark, Cardenas; Daniel Boone, Segur, Havana.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6, steamer Falcon, (blockade-runner,) 7 ds. from Wilmington, via Bermuda 62 hours.

Cld. from St. John, N. B., Aug. 5, schr Olivia, for New-York.